Weather

Cloudy and cold today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 54.1 and the minimum 45.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.7 and 29.8.

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Today's paper consists of 36 pages in three sections

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ALLIED MEETING ON PEACE TERMS WILL OPEN DEC. 17

Will Decide On Preliminaries To General Peace Conference

TO LAST A MONTH

Doubted If Final Treaty Will Be Concluded Before May

(French Wireless)

Lyons, December 6.—The Echo de Paris publishes the following information on the subject of the peace negotiations:

The Inter-Allied Conference for framing the preliminaries of the peace will be opened in Paris at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday, December 17, after the official receptions of President Wilson and the King of Italy. The French Council of Ministers has not yet decided on the choice of the French plenipotentiaries but we have every reason to believe that the names of our negotiators are to be found in the heart of the government.

It seems very probable that the work of the Inter-Allied Conference will be finished on or about the 15th of January next year after which will commence the preliminaries of peace properly speaking, with the addition of the German plenipotentiaries.

The final conferences for the conclusion of peace, unless some unforeseen incident occurs, will come to an end towards the end of April or the beginning of May.

Payment Demanded For Armies Of Occupation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 5.—The French Armistice delegate at Spa has demanded 98,000,000 marks for the maintenance during the first month of the British and French armies of occupation.

CANADA WANTS TO BE AT PEACE CONFERENCE

President Of Privy Council Says It Is Entitled To Direct Representation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, December 2.—Mr. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, in a speech at Port Hope, Ontario, strongly demanded direct Canadian representation at the peace conference. He added that if only one overseas representative was able to participate, he should be a Canadian, as Canada was the largest and oldest Dominion.

REQUEST OF GERMANS REFUSED BY BEATTY

Won't Mitigate Armistice Terms Regarding Trade And Fishing In North Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, December 4.—A message from Berlin states that Admiral Beatty refused the German request to mitigate the terms of the armistice regarding trade and fishing in the North Sea.

London, December 3.—Admiral Beatty, in a speech on board the Lion, before the 1st Battle-cruiser Squadron left to escort the German fleet to Scapa Flow for internment, which is now published, said, with reference to the German surrender: "It was a pitiable and horrible sight to see these great ships being shepherded like sheep by the Grand Fleet. We expected them to have the courage of those whose work lies upon the great waters. We expected them to do something for the honor of their country. I am sure the sides of this gallant old ship, which have been well hammered in the past, must have ached, as I and you ached, to give them another taste of what we intended for them. Their humiliating end was a sure and proper end to an enemy who proved himself so lacking in chivalry. His strategy, his tactics and his behavior have also been beneath contempt, and his end is beneath contempt and worthy of a nation which waged war in the manner in which the enemy waged war."

Germans Threaten British Prisoners On Way To Freedom

Bring Up Machine-Guns In Attempt To Force Them To Leave Station

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, December 2.—The Politiken relates that a large number of British prisoners of war were compelled to make a long march to Stettin, where the German authorities were in a state of confusion and ultimately ordered the Britishers to march back to Altdamar. The British refused, whereupon the Germans brought up machine-guns and threatened to mow them down, but the British remained unaffected and ultimately secured a train.

Grave Incident Occurs At A Camp In Saxony

Paris, December 5.—M. Marcel Hutin states that the gravest incidents have occurred at a prisoners of war camp in Saxony, regarding which the Allies are calling on Marshal Foch to act in the most energetic manner.

RECEPTION AND DINNER FOR BELGIUM'S RULERS

Admiration Of France For Outraged Nation's Heroic Stand Voiced By Poincare

(French Wireless)

Lyons, December 6.—At the dinner given on Thursday evening at the Elyzee to the King and Queen of Belgium the President of the Republic, after having expressed to them the admiration of France, recalled the circumstances in which Germany violated Belgian neutrality, which she had solemnly guaranteed, and how Belgium, for standing true to her engagements, had nearly the whole of her territory occupied and suffered for more than four years the numberless plots and oppressions of the invader.

In conclusion President Poincare said:

"'For giving to this war all its moral significance, Belgium deserves well from posterity. Tomorrow, rid of the trammels of this neutrality, she will recover her independence and sovereignty, she will receive the satisfactions which are due her after her long anguish and she will be able to rely on the eternal gratitude of France by whose side she has defended the liberty of the world."

The King of Belgium after eulogising the lofty, martial powers and civic virtues shown by France in the course of the common struggle, added:

"Free of the international slavery with which she was burdened by the treaties which the war has shaken to their foundations, Belgium, with the aid of France and her Allies will reconstruct her economic prosperity and find in the new state of affairs the elements of solidity, police and strength which will permit her to pursue her destinies."

A solemn reception took place on Friday at the Hotel de Ville in honor of the King and Queen of Belgium. Speeches were made by the President of the Municipal Council and the Prefect of the Seine, who were thanked by King Albert, who said that he was happy to be able to bring in person to the town of Paris the greetings of the liberated towns of Belgium.

UNIVERSITY CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL DINNER DEC. 14

American College Men To Meet Saturday At Columbia Club For 'Victory' Banquet

The annual dinner and meeting of the American University Club of China will be held next Saturday evening at the Columbia Country Club, Route Doumer. The dinner this year will be in the nature of a "victory" celebration in honor of the part college men have played in the war.

The business of the meeting will include the election of officers for the coming year and discussion of a proposed amendment to the constitution regarding an increase in the annual dues. There will be college songs and yells and a general good time is expected.

College groups desiring specially decorated tables are asked to communicate with the committee which has these arrangements in charge, composed of Messrs. E. C. Stocker, H. P. Sailer and A. R. Hager.

Some New Members Of The Down And Out Club -:- By T. E. Powers

15,000 SHIPS STOPPED BY BRITISH SQUADRON

Less Than Four Percent Of Vessels Broke Through Allied Blockade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech, said that the tenth cruiser squadron which guarded the seas from the Orkney Islands to Iceland, intercepted 15,000 ships carrying supplies to the enemy. Under four percent of ships evaded the blockade.

Display Of Paintings Is Distinct Success

Many Visit Exhibit At French Club In Aid Of Relief Work

The exhibition of paintings arranged by Mrs. R. N. Macleod and Mr. Jacobliff at the Cercle Sportif Francais in aid of British and French relief work in Siberia came to a close last evening after the most successful day of the three days' display. The new ball room of the Club was comfortably crowded throughout the afternoon and quite a number of pictures were sold.

The work of the local amateurs and others who exhibited came in for a good deal of praise and the remarkable group of Chinese types shown by Mr. Jacobliff excited much admiring comment. Visitors at the exhibition yesterday expressed a desire for a further showing of these striking color and crayon pictures and it is hinted that they may be placed on display again shortly, when those who did not see them at the Club will have another opportunity.

256 Soldiers Candidates For British Parliament

107 Members Left Without Opposition As Time For Making Nominations Draws To Close

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—There are 256 soldier candidates for election.

Sinn Fein candidates who are elected will not take their seats nor draw salaries, under the ruling of the Speaker, and their deposits will not be refunded.

107 unopposed returns had been announced by midnight, comprising 41 Coalition Unionists, 27 Coalition Liberals, 27 Sinn Fein members, 11 Labor members and 1 Nationalist.

The unprecedented number of candidates include 580 Coalitionists, of whom 425 are Unionists and 125 Liberals and the remainder Labor or Independent candidates, 270 Liberals are opposing Coalitionists. There are numerous triangular contests due to the plethora of Labor candidates, numbering 400, of various shades and Independent candidates, including the National Party and the Discharged Soldiers' Federation. There are 14 women candidates.

The 105 Irish seats are contested by 57 Nationalists, 80 Sinn Fein candidates and 38 Unionists.

London, December 4.—This evening 104 unopposed returns in the general election are announced, comprising 69 Coalitionists, 11 Labor candidates, 1 Nationalist and 23 Sinn Fein candidates.

Among members of Parliament who have been re-elected to their former constituences are: Mr. A. J. Balfour and Sir Frederick Banbury, for the City of London; Mr. J. R. Clynes, Manchester Northeast; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Birmingham West; Mr. W. Brace, Glamorgan South; Mr. W. L. Burdett Coutts, Westminster; Mr. Will Crooks, Woolwich; Mr. Kennedy Jones, Middlesex, Hornsey Division; Mr. H. Wilson-Fox, Warwichshire, Northern Division; the Speaker, Mr. J. W. Lowther, Cumberland, Penrith Division; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Liverpool, Scotland Division; Colonel John Ward, Stoke-on-Trent; Mr. J. G. Wardle and Mr. S. L. Hughes, Stockport; Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, Newcastle-under-Lyne; Sir James Dalziel, Kirkcaloy Burghs; Mr. William Abraham, Glamorganshire, Rhondda Division; Mr. E. De Valera, Clare East; Mr. George Plunkett, Roscommon North; Mr. Thomas Richards, Monmouthshire West; and Colonel Yate, Leicestershire, East Division.

Mr. Austin Harrison, Editor of the English Review, opposed Mr. Lloyd George at Carnarvon. Mrs. Hope's nomination against Mr. Asquith in East Fife was rejected owing to an informality.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley yesterday secured his discharge from bankruptcy and was nominated for South Hackney.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS

Five Chicago Companies Accused Of Combining Illegally To Restrain Trade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 2.—The Federal Trade Commission has submitted a report to Congress, charging five big meat packing companies with combining to restrain trade and illegally controlling the sale of live stock and fresh meat.

BRITAIN CANNOT LIMIT NAVY, SAYS CHURCHILL

But Conscription Should Be Abolished Throughout Europe, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said that the Admiralty had decided that it was not necessary to demand the handing over of Heligoland. The Government had decided upon the nationalisation of railways. It intended to make Germany pay to the uttermost farthing for the harm she had done in gold, shipping securities and other valuable liquid assets.

Great Britain entered the peace conference absolutely determined that no limitations shall be imposed on her right to maintain naval defense.

Mr. Churchill said that the British representatives to the peace conference would demand general, absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

WORK TO BE RESUMED ON WELLAND CANAL AT ONCE

Enlargement Program Will Require 4,000 Men And Cost G.$12,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, December 2.—It is officially announced that the enlargement of the Welland Canal will be resumed immediately, as part of the reconstruction program. It will involve the expenditure of $12,000,000 and the employment of 4,000 men.

BRITISH TROOPS IN TYROL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 4.—British troops have entered the Tyrol.

PLOTS TO RESTORE KAISER TO POWER GROWING IN ARMY

Counter-Revolutionary Incidents Are Reported From Towns On Rhine

WILHELM SPEAKS

Despatch Says He Awaits Bringing Of Criminal Charges By Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, December 1, (delayed).—Besides the counter-revolutionary incidents reported in several Rhine towns, the existence of an Imperialist movement in the army is confirmed.

In a speech Herr Molkenburg, President of the Berlin Soviet, said that a squadron of Dragoons, on their return to barracks in Berlin on November 28, obeyed the order of their commander to cheer the Kaiser, while a number of Soldiers' Councils in the vicinity of Berlin are working on behalf of the reactionaries. He added that documents incriminating the old regime had been burned in Berlin public offices.

Statement By Kaiser Reported

London, December 5.—The Daily Mirror publishes a telegram from Amerongen saying that the ex-Kaiser in a statement said: "I am threatened with criminal charges, which I must face. Therefore I must reserve my statement until the charges are brought. Furthermore, I am a private citizen and must be loyal to the present German Government, and I cannot make any declaration which might possibly compromise others."

Crown Prince To Renounce Rights

Amsterdam, December 4.—The ex-Crown Prince of Germany is about to publish a personal renunciation of his rights. The proclamation does not mention the rights of his issue.

Paris, December 5.—It is semi-officially confirmed that the Inter-Allied Conference in London agreed on the necessity of obtaining the extradition and trial of the ex-Kaiser.

GERMANS RESTORING STOLEN WORKS OF ART

Value Of Looted Treasures Already Returned Estimated At £80,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 5.—The Germans have begun restitutions under the armistice. They have already paid 300 million francs in gold, exacted from Russia, to the Allies who will retain it till the conclusion of peace. The Germans are daily restoring works of art stolen from France. The value of those already returned is estimated at £80,000,000.

THOSE GUILTY OF WAR MUST PAY, HE SAYS

Sir Auckland Geddes Singles Out Enver Pasha And Former Rulers Of Austria And Bulgaria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking at Reading, declared that Enver Pasha and the ex-rulers of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary must be tried for their misdeeds and shot if convicted.

Sir Auckland Geddes also declared that the men who were guilty of the unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and civilians in invaded countries must be tried and, if condemned, put to death.

MONTENEGRO'S DECISION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—A message from Agram states that it was the National Assembly of Montenegro and not the Skupstina which decided to depose King Nicholas and to unite Montenegro with Servia.

OVER £1,000 IS REALISED FOR LIMBLESS SOLDIERS

Union Church Ladies' Society Sale Earns Funds For British Hospitals

Over £1,000 was realised for the Princess Louise and Roehampton Hospitals at a sale held at the Union Church Hall yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Union Church Ladies' Society. Useful and fancy articles, novelties, flowers and plants, needlework, candy, dolls and other articles, attractively arranged about gaily decorated booths, were for sale; tea was served downstairs in the church hall and there were attractions for the children. Allied flags were used profusely in the decorative scheme.

The sale was opened by Lady Fraser, who was introduced by Mrs. W. H. Lunt. Both pointed out the necessity of obtaining funds for the support of soldiers who lost their limbs and impressed that the coming of peace did not mean the cessation of the obligations of civilians.

The following were in charge of booths: Wool, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Smith; novelties, Mrs. Ortwin, Mrs. McMurdo and Mrs. Ferrier; candies, Mrs. Pearson Grant and Mrs. Viloudaki; home products, Mrs. Darroch and Mrs. Robertson; remnants, Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Campbell; plants and flowers, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Tweedlie and Mrs. Walker; Christmas tree, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Crane and Miss Jennings; baby booth, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Logan; needlework, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Sharp and Miss Naftaly; Aunt Sally, Messrs. Youngson, Leach and Camerom; wrapping, Mr. Newcomb; tea rooms, Mrs. Aiers, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. Youngson, Miss Dallas, Mrs. J. Johns, Mrs. Anderton and others.

Production Of Power Planned By Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—The government policy included the production of power.

Goes To Inspect Work Of Y.M.C.A. In Siberia

Mr. R. T. Burge, member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, after an inspection of missions near Shanghai, will leave soon for Peking for further inspection and will then go to Siberia to look over the work accomplished by Y.M.C.A. secretaries working with the Czecho-Slovak troops. Mr. Burge will go as far as Ekaterinburg.

Mr. Burge is president of the Gulf Coast Fruit and Steamship Company of New Orleans, Galveston and Los Angeles.

QUEST SOCIETY MEETING

The Rev. M. G. Daniel, Assyrian lecturer, will address the Quest Society at 5:30 p.m. tomorrow at the Kalee Hotel, speaking on the subject: "Modern Mysticism in Syria and Mesopotamia." Visitors are invited.

CALL ANTI-OPIUM MEETING

Eighteen organisations, foreign as well as Chinese, have been invited to attend a meeting at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, to formulate plans to put an immediate stop to the opium traffic in China. The invitation was sent out yesterday by the Society for Constructive Endeavor. The organisations that were asked to send representatives were the Kiangsu Educational Association, American Returned Students' Club, Young Men's Christian Association, World's Chinese Students' Federation, American University Club, Shanghai Missionary Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Chin Wu Athletic Association, International Reform Bureau, Chekiang Guild, National Association of Vocational Education, Eastern China Educational Association, China Continuation Committee, Chinese Bankers' Guild of Shanghai, North China Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Christian Literature Society and Advertising Club of China.

Wedding

Jackson-Taylor

Miss Jannet Burnside Taylor, youngest daughter of the late George V. Taylor of the Chinese Maritime Customs and Mrs. Taylor, of Shanghai, and Mr. Thomas Lee Jackson of Bangkok, Siam, were married at the Union Church yesterday afternoon by the Rev. C. E. Darwent. The bride was given away by Dr. Hykes and attended by Miss Shura Eveleigh. The Misses Tenney were flower girls. Mr. Albert Loonis acted as best man. Vice-Consul A. F. Loehr represented the United States Consulate-General.

Following the wedding, a reception was held at 26 Yu Yuen Road. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson left last night for a honeymoon trip to Peking.

Polish Pianiste To Play At Astor Wednesday Night

Mme. Zaleska

If metropolitan press criticism is any criterion Shanghai music lovers are in for a rare evening's entertainment next Wednesday, when Mme. Jadwiga Zaleska, Polish pianiste, will give an "Evening with Chopin" at the Astor House Hotel.

Mme. Zaleska's playing has excited highly favorable critiques in such papers as the London Times, Paris Figaro and Monde Musical, the leading Russian publications and those of other large cities in Europe and abroad. Her technique is described as sparkling and the critics dwell much on the beauty and delicacy of her touch. Mme. Zaleska appeared in Tokio last Spring before large audiences and won warm praise.

Tickets for the recital, which will begin at 9 p.m. Wednesday, may be secured at Moutrie's or at the Astor House.

News Brevities

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., announces that until further notice, no new telephones can be installed in the Central district.

* * *

A new singing club to be known as the Shanghai Madrigal Club will be formally inaugurated at a meeting called for Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Palace Hotel. The club is under the direction of Prof. G. Zalsman and offers an opportunity for the gathering together of all people in Shanghai interested in vocal culture. Those who are interested may communicate with Mr. F. J. Blom at 2 North Soochow Road. Mrs. Isenman is also serving on the committee of the club.

* * *

Tonight, at the Carlton, is to be seen for the first time Mlle. Olga Dresdora, classic dancer from the Imperial Theater Petrograd. This clever young dancer—she is only 16—is sure to meet with as good a reception as she has been given elsewhere.

* * *

Reids, Limited, have received advices that the stocks of genuine imported Scotch whisky in the United States and Canada have fallen almost to vanishing point, and prices for what little remains have risen 50 percent. In reply to an inquiry for champagne, the laconic reply by cable was "Stocks exhausted."

* * *

Yesterday workers were busy removing the granite base of the Iltis monument, which was pulled down last week, from the Bund foreshore. The stones are being removed to the Municipal depot on Soochow Road.

* * *

The American Song Service will hold an informal social next Thursday evening at the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, at 8:30 o'clock. All members of the service and their friends are invited to attend. An admission fee of $1 will be charged to defray the costs of the entertainment.

* * *

In honor of President Poincare's arrival at Metz and Strasburg, the French Concession is decorated with Allied flags today. The tram cars are flying French flags and all public buildings are decorated.

* * *

The German Garden Club, 474 Avenue Joffre, will be sold by auction Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The garden occupies an area of 41 mow 9 fung 9 li 1 hoa, and together with its furniture and buildings, is estimated to be worth about Tls. 80,000. A considerable number of prospective buyers have been inspecting the premises recently and asking to see the plans and inventory of the property. It is expected that a large number of bidders will be present when the property is formally put up Wednesday.

* * *

The latest method of opium-smuggling was disclosed in an order issued yesterday by the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, Mr. Chi Yao-ling, in connection with a recent discovery at the Nanking Customs House. The offender was an official of the Ministry of War, who passed though Nanking with seven coffins, purporting to contain the remains of his ancestors and a large of amount baggage and a magnificent retinue. He also had a passport issued to him by the Ministry allowing him to pass through the various provinces with his belongings without hindrance. A thorough investigation by an enterprising inspector at the Nanking Customs House revealed the fact that a large quantity of opium was concealed in the coffins.

* * *

The planting of poppy flowers for the purpose of gardening or decorations will be prohibited, according to a proclamation issued by Taotsin Wang Kung-ting of Shanghai yesterday. The magistrates of Shanghai and Paoshan were instructed yesterday to put a vigorous stop to poppy-growing even for the sake of hobby.

* * *

Bishop W. F. McMurry, recently appointed Bishop for China by the Methodist Episcopal Church, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel at 5 p.m. today. There will be special music.

Obituary

Duke Of Grafton

Reuter's Service

London, December 5.—The death is announced of the Duke of Grafton.

Million And Quarter Raised In United War Work Drive

First Instalment Of G.$500,000 Sent To New York; Every City Oversubscribed Quota

China's contribution to the United War Work campaign was nearly $1,250,000 and ninety percent of the amount came from Chinese subscribers. Mr. A. G. Stephen, treasurer of the committee, has sent G.$500,000, the first instalment of the total raised throughout the country, to Mr. Cleveland Dodge, treasurer of the United War Work Campaign, New York City. The remainder will be sent as soon as the records are complete. Every city in China exceeded the amount requested by the central committee by from 400 to 4,000 percent.

The campaign was unique in its response. China's ability to respond rapidly and unitedly was clearly demonstrated. Such ability has often been questioned. The request for co-operation was received on October 19. The total amount to be raised was gold $170,500,000. Dr. Mott suggested that China give a minimum of gold $100,000. The dates of the campaign were November 11 to 18.

This gave less than a month to organise this movement nationally and locally, acquaint the country with the objects of the campaign and complete the canvass. Months of the most careful and detailed preparation are usually required to insure success in such movements. It was not until October 28, that a small group met in Dr. Reinsch's office in Peking to consider the propect and on the 29th a small committee of Chinese and foreign representatives was organised to outline and assist in the general plans of the campaign. On the same evening a message was telegraphed to about fifteen cities giving the first intimation of the request and suggesting a plan of co-operated effort.

The President of the Republic, members of the Cabinet and other leading Chinese in Peking agreed to serve as patrons and also to communicate with officials and others in the provinces urging co-operation in organising local Chinese committees. This notice went out to the local authorities about November 3 or 4 or about two weeks before the canvass should close. From this time the leaders were in daily touch by telegraph with all local leaders. The Allied Ministers showed their approval by serving as patrons. Chinese officials and Allied consuls throughout the country responded heartily to the suggestion and rapidly organised efficient local Chinese and foreign committees. In most places there were two simultaneous campaigns, one among Chinese and another among the foreign community, each directed by committees of their own.

About November 1, Canton, learning of the request independently, wired agreeing to subscribe a minimum of G.$50,000 or one half of the amount requested by Dr. Mott.

On November 6 the Chihli Provincial Assembly unanimously voted an appropriation of Mex. $100,000. These two gifts came in before the campaign proper exceeded the total request. The Central Government followed a few days later with an appropriation of G.$50,000. On the 11th or the opening day the Chinese Committee in Tientsin pledged Mex. $250,000 including the provincial appropriation. During the week reports came in from the provinces indicating appropriations by other provincial assemblies, large subscriptions from Chambers of Commerce, benevolent societies, merchants, educators, students and in fact all classes. On November 18, the closing night of the campaign, the reports received indicated the total pledges amounting to over Mex. $1,000,000. A few days later this had reached nearly one million and a quarter. Reports indicate that less than ten percent of this came from foreign sources.

The promptness in payment has been equally marked. On November 30, Mr. A. G. Stephen of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as Treasurer, was able to transmit to Cleveland Dodge, New York, Treasurer of the United War Work Campaign, G.$500,000 as China's first instalment. In less than six weeks from the receipt of the first suggestion China had transmitted in actual funds five times the amount requested from the entire campaign. There are probably few parallels to this in the history of similar financial campaigns in any country.

China's efficiency in united organised effort was also clearly shown. The campaign of publicity through the press, Chinese and foreign, was well directed and efficient. The use of the telegraph in publicity and direction of the movement was very effective. Franking privileges were granted by the Government so as to make this more serviceable. The organisation to reach all classes and groups was complete and thorough.

Practically all parts of the country shared, from Harbin to Yunnanfu and Shanghai to Chungking and Taiyuan. Campaigns were organised in many cities without any suggestion from the Central Committee. Reports are still coming in from such cities. The ability of the Chinese to act together efficiently and quickly was shown. The representatives of practically every foreign nation resident in China also share in greater or less measure making it a remarkable expression of international co-operation.

China's generosity in giving to a worthy cause was demonstrated. There was little background of detailed knowledge concerning the work of the seven societies. The time was too brief to fully inform the country as a whole. The funds were for causes entirely outside China and with the exception of a very small percentage were to be used in ways that did not directly affect Chinese. On the other hand there was a growing sense of appreciation of the sacrifices made and service rendered by the Allied armies and responsibility for enterprises related to the nations with which China is allied. (The fact that these societies represented constructive tasks in connection with the war appealed to the Chinese people) These were factors in securing such generous response.

The request for G.$100,000 was considered by most persons too small a sum for China. The Peking Committee proposed Mex. $200,000. The division of the fund suggested to the different cities made a total of Mex. $350,000. Every city from which reports have been received exceeded the amount requested from 400 to 4,000 percent. The total pledges exceed the original request by more than tenfold and the payments to date by more than sevenfold. The following six cities exceeded Mex. $100,000 each including the Central and Provincial Government appropriations: Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Hankow, Nanking and Hangchow. Peking, Tientsin and Hankow exceeded Mex. $100,000 each exclusive of Government appropriations. The Central Government granted an appropriation of G.$50,000. Five provincial Governments voted appropriations amounting to a total of Mex. $410,600 including Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, Klangsi and Chekiang. A total of more than Mex. $500,000 was pledged in personal subscriptions ranging from one copper to several thousand dollars each.

The most impressive sight of the campaign in many cities was the thousands of coppers received from students and others in small subscriptions, ranging from one copper upward. One city reported receiving over one hundred thousand coppers. Among those who shared largely in the work of the Central Committee should be mentioned Mr. Roger S. Greene, who served so efficiently as Chairman, and His Excellency Chow Tze-chi and Dr. Y. T. Tsur who were largely responsible for the inauguration and direction of the movement among Chinese. This campaign should mark a new era in China's relationships to outside causes. China should henceforth share in larger ways in constructive tasks not only for herself but for others.

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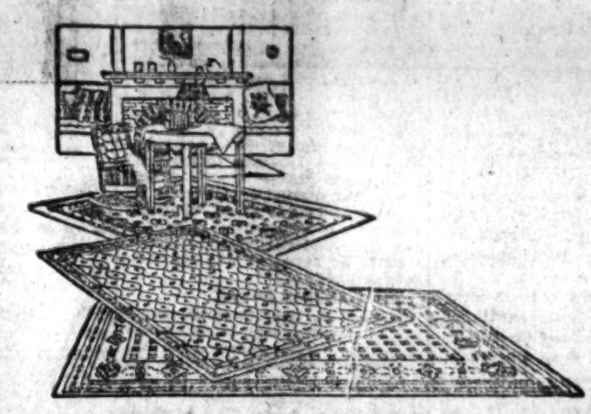

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Story Of Cross-Currents In Russian Politics Related By Former Omsk President

M. Avxentieff Tells How Koltchak Dictatorship Was Established In Siberia And Makes Defense Of His Own Position

A dramatic story of the cross-currents in Russian and Siberian politics in the last year and of a personal career full of thrills was told to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS by M. Avxentieff, former head of the Omsk government, who is now in Shanghai, having come here since his overthrow by the Koltchak dictatorship. He is accompanied by some of his former associates and intends to go to France and later England.

M. Avxentieff made a lengthy defense of his own position and expressed keen resentment at the calumnies that have been cast upon him by his rivals, particularly that charging him with relations with the Bolsheviki, against whom he expresses great hostility. Also he expresses great skepticism with regard to Admiral Koltchak, whom he styles a dictator of the type of the old regime, who would fasten on the country an absolutism as rigid as that of the Tsar. Also he does not believe Admiral Koltchak is capable of reuniting the country.

Bolsheviki Not Really Socialists

M. Avxentieff's statement is substantially as follows:

The Bolsheviki, socialists so-called, are not in his opinion Socialists at all. They are composed to the extent of perhaps one percent of mere dreamers and idealists who are not alive to the difficulties of governing a state on their Utopian principles where some 85 percent of the population are illiterate. The great mass of the party simply seek what they can get out of their politics, money and power; they have no respect for right, and instead of establishing true democracy would destroy it.

What have they actually done? They have destroyed the constituents which form the basis of the electoral right of the democracy, the municipalities, the zemstvos, and all the democratic institutions. In their place they have set up the soviets, which are not organs of all the people, but only of the socialist party. Their method of procedure is an out-and-out violation of all right.

All Russian society, that is all people of intelligence in the country are anti-Bolshevist. Therefore there was a great outcry against their usurpation of power, which resulted in the establishment of the provisional Russian government, of which M. Avxentieff was elected president. This new regime was the expression of the sacred union of all classes formed to defend democracy, and was founded at Ufa, a town selected by chance. It united all interests and parties, comprising the regional governments of Siberia, of Ural, Samara, Archangel, Bashkiri, Kirghiz, Turkestan, seven Cossack regions, the revolutionary Socialists, the Social democrats, the populists, and the Constitutional Democrats (or cadets) and all the members of the constitutional Assembly elected in November.

Forming Of Omsk Government

The officers were all elected unanimously, consisting of two patriotic moderate socialists, M. Avxentieff and Zenzinoff, and three non-socialists, General Boldireff, M. Vinogradoff, and one member who stood out off all political parties, M. Vologodsky. It is to be remembered that this government represented all parties and sections, except the Bolsheviki. This regime commenced to function, its platform being: 1, the reconstitution of Russia on a democratic basis; 2, the creation of a strong army; 3, the recognition of the countries Allies, including the assumption of all debts outstanding against Russia. They were pledged to ignore the Brest-Litovsk treaty and all subsequent pacts of a like nature made with Russia's enemies.

The opponents of this new regime comprised a reactionary party of bourgeois, people of the old empire leanings, a reactionary group of officers and political adventurers.

These elements organised a coup d'etat, and on the night of November 27 at about midnight surrounded the house where M. Avxentieff was engaged in conversation with M. Rogovsky, Minister of Police, and M. Argounoff, who was designate for the council in the event of the death of any of the five above-mentioned members.

House Broken Into

A party of some 50 officers and soldiers entered the premises with revolvers, and hied the inmates off to prison, where they remained for three days. It should be explained that the council of five members was equivalent to a "collective president" on the analogy of the government of the United States. The other four members, as well as M. Avxentieff, were also imprisoned. Two of them, General Boldireff and M. Vinogradoff, retired thereafter from public life, and M. Vologodsky joined in with the new regime, which proclaimed Admiral Koltchak governor with full power. This man was a mere figurehead, "un homme de paille," very popular in Siberia, having been Minister of War under the provisional government and its council of five, but a mere tool in the hands of the opportunists, who exploited his popularity with the various elements in Siberia.

This coup d'etat took place at Omsk, and was a regrettable concrete proof of the dangerous cleavage between the sections of the anti-Bolshevists, which made for civil strife of an even more serious nature than that already existing between the Bolsheviki and their opponents.

M. Avxentieff maintains that the "armee volontaire" is altogether against the Koltchak regime, and the Czecho-Slovak party does not sympathise with the new order. So he has little expectation of its long-continued survival. With such a pronounced trend in the world today towards democracy and democratic principles, such a regime in Russia would be pure devolution, for it could never evolve democracy, but rather would early develop into an absolute monarchy, being entirely dominated by the military party.

Koltchak was appointed through this party at Omsk, and next Semenoff appears, issuing an ultimatum from another section protesting against this appointment, and claiming his right to appoint a governor, backed in his particular section with his troops. The same might occur in all the various sections of the country and bring about a reversion to the order obtaining in Europe in the Middle Ages. The parallel is not inept between conditions in China within recent years of her history. A band of even 5,000 militarists is quite a potent force to be reckoned with in these days in Russia.

Defends His Own Record

In reply to the calumnies spread abroad regarding him, M. Avxentieff shows how the new regime stated that the coup was engineered by the groups of officers, actuated by pure love of patriotism, because they had proved his relations with the Bolsheviki. This assertion he characterises as a lie pure and simple, a cruel calumny, made by men without any moral conscience. He points to his former career in vindication of what he says.

At the outbreak of the war he was a political exile in Paris, an emigre because of his Socialist sentiments. For two years after war had started he edited the paper L'Appel in Paris, in collaboration with Albert Thomas and many prominent publicists. In the first provisional government in Russia, whither he returned after the revolution, he was Minister of the Interior, and it was by his orders that Trotsky was imprisoned.

He was president of the provisional government established October 25 (Russian style), then imprisoned by the Bolsheviki, then liberated, next made president of the Comite de Salut de la Republique, again imprisoned, escaped to the front to get together a military force against the Bolsheviki, again imprisoned at the Fortress of Peter and Paul in Petrograd for three months.

He describes how one afternoon at about 4 o'clock he was walking with two of his fellow captives, Kokoshkin and Shingaroff, both Constitutional Democrats and by 9 p.m. that same day the latter two were dead, executed by the Bolsheviki. He daily and hourly expected death himself at their hands. Eventually he was liberated through the pressure of public opinion and took refuge in Moscow, where he associated himself with the "Societe de la Resurrection de la Russie," which comprised within its ranks all elements of Russian society. This was towards the end of June, and then he went to Siberia for a month and a half.

Apart from his former political history, which was essentially anti-Bolshevist and which in itself he submits is sufficient refutation of the accusation made of connections with the Bolsheviki, M. Avxentieff points out that the council of five was one entity. All its actions were subscribed to by the body of five; hence, if its dealings were with the Bolsheviki, why only retain in prison two of the five, himself and M. Zinzinoff? Furthermore, if guilty, why not execute them both summarily? Why run them out of the country, and wait till they had gone to spread all these insinuations about them?

Given Hobson's Choice

He relates amusingly how after three days' incarceration he was set at liberty, but next day was told that he would have to go to prison again—in which case the new authorities could not guarantee his safety against the disorderly elements—or leave the country. With this Hobson's choice before him, he naturally elected to leave. As he puts it, it meant being "either cooked or fried." He was asked to put down his choice in writing, and now his detractors allege both that he implored the new regime to keep him in Russia, that he prayed them to send him out of the country, and that he and M. Zinzinoff promised to keep evermore out of Russian politics. He reiterates that it is these charges that worry him most at this time, far more than expulsion from governmental office by a regime, which he feels cannot possibly last, as it is inimical to all modern political progress.

Servians Resume Homeward Journey Today, Happier Than When They Came

Photos by Burr.

These pictures were taken aboard the Dunera Friday when representatives of Shanghai war relief organisations made a visit to the 800 Servian refugees on board. The top picture shows the relief workers with some of the children. The following are in the picture, reading from left to right: Captain Kostitch, in charge of the refugees; Russian Vice-Consul K. V. Luchich; Mrs. F. Ayscough, treasurer of the Allied War Relief Association; Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, treasurer of the Allied War Relief Association; Madame M. Darre, secretary of the French Red Cross; Madame Grosse, wife of the Russian Consul-General; Lady de Sausmarez, president of the British Women's Work Association; Mrs. H. H. Arnold, of the American Red Cross, and Madame Wilden, wife of the Consul-General for France.

Below, left—Group of refugee children, the lad in the front at the right keeping busy with a chocolate given him by one of the visitors.

Below, right—One of the children receiving a box of candy from Madame Wilden.

The eight hundred refugees will leave Shanghai this afternoon for Salonika on the Dunera. They arrived here three days ago devoid of clothing and supplies. They depart today completely equipped for the two months' voyage and nothing has been overlooked by the Shanghai Allied War Relief Association.

Forty-one cases and nine sacks of supplies have been sent aboard the steamer. Every possible article for the comfort of the colony has been supplied and the generosity of Shanghai residents has made the complete equipment of the refugees possible.

Three big cases of toys, sent to the French Municipal building yesterday, a Victrola and records, a violin, fifty more pounds of candy, nearly 500 hats and caps, a case of sterilised gauze for bandages and a case of medicines were among the supplies sent yesterday.

Two hundred and twenty-one new pairs of shoes were purchased from the funds coming through public subscription and these will be sent aboard today. Over $1,000 has been given by public spirited local people.

Included in the supplies sent abroad yesterday were ten cases of new garments manufactured in the work rooms of the American Red Cross Friday and yesterday morning. Hundreds of yards of cloth suitable for all sorts of garments have also been supplied to the refugees.

Madame Wilden, wife of the French Consul-General and one of the most active workers in the refugees' behalf, made a trip to the Dunera Friday night with hundreds of cakes and candies. Madame Wilden secured all the edibles remaining after the crowd had left the picture exhibition at the French Club and kiddies who did not receive candy Friday afternoon were treated to the dainties.

If anything has been overlooked here, the needs will be supplied in Hongkong as local relief workers wired the British War Relief Association yesterday notifying the Hongkong association of the date of arrival of the refugees.

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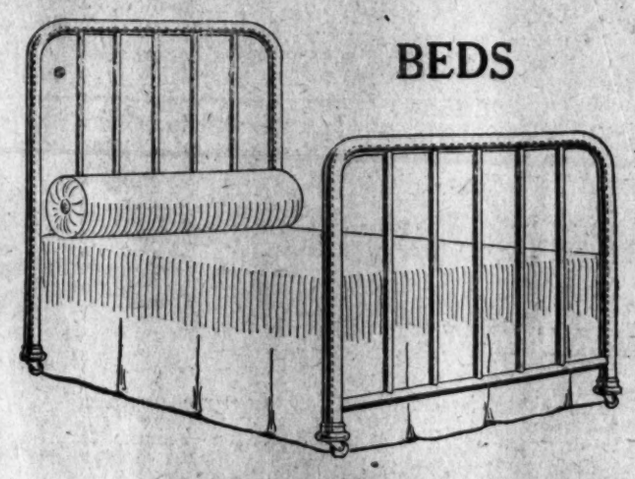

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Doctors With Czecho-Slavs Tell Of Siberian Fighting

American Red Cross Workers First Took Stars And Stripes To Urals

The first two physicians to leave Shanghai for Red Cross work in Siberia had the honor of bringing the American flag across Siberia and into Russia before any of the Allied Expeditionary forces went across the country.

Dr. C. M. Lee of Wusih and Dr. A. W. Tucker of St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, are now with Czech troops fighting in the west of the Ural mountains and have seen much active service. Their experiences are described in a letter recently received by Mr. W. A. B. Nichols of the American Red Cross.

Extracts from Dr. Lee's letter follow:

When the Czecho-Slovak forces, operating from western Siberia, captured Irkutsk and very early in September broke through the opposing forces and opened communications with their comrades operating in Manchuria, Dr. Tucker and I had just left Baketu for the front. Dr. Teusler and Bishop Tucker took us up to Manchuria station with them and leaving us there went up as far as the Onon River to look into the refugee situation and meet General Gaida for consultation.

We were assigned to field work with the 7th regiment, Czecho-Slovak army, and joined at Manchuria station on September 3. Leaving Manchuria station on September 4, the Regiment stopped four days at Dauria Station, the scene of several fights between General Semenoff's men and Bolsheviki. The treeless hills overlooking the station still showed the individual trenches the riflemen had dug as they fired on the enemy coming on to attack them. There are tremendous barracks at Dauria in which were imprisoned several thousand Germans and Austrians. Just to the South of the station, about a quarter of a mile away and on a low hill, are the graves of several hundred of these prisoners who died during their confinement.

From Dauria, through Olveyana where the great iron bridge across the Onon River had been destroyed by the enemy. We went rather rapidly through Chita, Irkutsk and Omsk to Cheliabinsk, arriving on September 29.

We left Cheliabinsk in the evening of the same day for Ekaterinburg, headquarters for the Czechs Ural front.

That night about eleven o'clock we were awakened by being thrown violently from our berths, one on top of the other, and, luckily for me, I was top man. There was such a crash of glass and timbers that we realised we were wrecked, so after sorting ourselves out we hastily dressed and went out to help. Two hospital cars belonging to the Czech medical service, fortunately without patients in them, had telescoped when one of the couplings of the cars broke on a steep grade. The wife of the Russian conductor was pinned under wreckage and we succeded in hauling her out. She was uninjured. The conductor of the car behind was pinned between two cars. Czech soldiers lifted a derailed car back on the rails, pushed it back and then liberated the conductor. The car lifted back upon the rails was a freight car of the light Russian kind, nevertheless the feat of raising it by main strength and united effort was no mean one. The conductor was given first aid treatment and put to bed in the American Red Cross car.

The next morning when the smashed cars had been cleared away we proceeded with the regiment to the Tageel front. Arriving about one in the afternoon we were soon subjected to our first air raid. Two enemy planes came over and attempted to bomb the trains assembled for the attack on Tageel. They dropped several bombs all of which missed the trains but one exploded about 30 feet from the railway just as an officer of the 8th was passing. He escaped with a rather nasty wound in the leg and was brought promptly into our car for treatment. The next day an aeroplane came over. Being kept very high by the accurate fire of anti-aircraft guns, it was content to drop only three bombs, one of which failed to explode. The others went wide of the track. Finally a shell puffed just above the plane, causing it to rock badly, so the aviator decided it was time to go.

Tageel was taken on October 4 by the 8th Regiment after two days of fighting. The regiment, operating in three columns, the first making a demonstration on the left early on October 4; the second attacking in the center along the railways that afternoon, and the third, which had gone around to the night and taken the enemy in the rear, attacking October 3 about noon. The town was captured about 3 in the afternoon after a general attack from all around.

During the two days fighting the American Red Cross car was up toward the front several times—returning to the base station to evacuate the wounded. Though we were within two visits of the front at times only once did a shell break anywhere near us.

The American Red Cross service cared for about a hundred wounded during the two days battle and during the next day when a few were brought in from the Shirmshiz with the retreating enemy. The above includes Bolshevik prisoners who were found lying in the station with only two Russian nurses to attend them.

On October 11 we left Tageel and, coming by Ekaterinburg, we traveled the same day to this front to the west of the Urals. A battle is now in progress; but as the whole country is so densely wooded that progress is slow and the fighting is more like the fighting against the Budials in the early days in America.

We have had several days of strenuous work on this front and many days of shifting up and down to keep in touch with the movement of the troops.

During one of our busy days there was a battle between an enemy aeroplane and one of ours, in fact our only one so far, in which our man was shot by the enemy airman. The battle took place almost directly over our car but we were only through our work in time to come out and see the victor sail away.

The members of the first unit, field service, of the American Red Cross owe much of the comfortable conditions with which they have been able to surround the wounded to the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross. The supplies and equipment from that chapter have been of the first quality and beautifully prepared and packed.

It may be interest to mention that the two first physicians to leave Shanghai had the honor of bringing the American flag across Siberia and into Russia before any of the Allied expedition had come through.

While we have been out of communication with the Red Cross bases in East Siberia and do not know what supplies they have, or have asked for, it seems to us that woolen socks, in addition to other clothing requested, are badly needed by the men. None of the officers or men we have attended have had any socks, their feet being wrapped in pieces of cloth.

OF 2,100 PRISONERS 800 DIE ON TRAIN

Men Released From Prisons Of Samara Unable To Stand, Piled Together

By B. Wilfrid Fleisher, Jr.
(*Japan Advertiser*)

New sources of misery in Siberia are daily brought to light, and the last example which has come to the notice of the American Red Cross is probably one of many similar cases of suffering of which nothing is known.

Piled in two tiers, three feet high, unable to stand, only 1,300 of 2,100 prisoners originally evacuated from the prisons at Samara, at the time of its recent investment by the Bolsheviki, reached their destination at Nikolsk; 800 had died on the way. A few had tried to escape and had been shot, but most of the deaths had been caused by starvation and overcrowding. They had traveled 40 days under conditions which cannot be described.

The American Red Cross received a telegram from Nikolsk, and Drs. Scudder and Manget immediately proceeded there.

The prisoners are all suffering from underfeeding and every day deaths occur because of lack of care.

Informed of this by the American Red Cross, the local Russian authorities at Nikolsk are opening a hospital of 400 beds at once to care for the sick, they will also undertake to feed those remaining in the cars.

Some of the men had been merely thrown into prison by the Bolsheviki, unwilling to join the movement. The Russian authorities have promised to investigate these cases and these men will be released.

The Russian population at the stations on the way had done all in their power to alleviate the suffering, but the demand made on these people is constant, as thousands of refugees are on their way East through Siberia.

The American Red Cross is cooperating with the Russians in furnishing medical supplies, of which there are none in Siberia.

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PLANNED TO TRAIN 30,000

Army Program Called For 450 Squadrons—Extra Pay For Cadets

Washington, October 16.—The present army aviation program contemplates training 30,000 aviators. This became known today when testimony by Colonel H. H. Arnold, as given to the House Appropriations Committee, was made public. Colonel Arnold, who appeared before the committee together with Major General Kenly, chief of the army air division, told the committee that 11,000 fliers have already been trained. During the testimony it came out that there are 8,390 American fliers in France and 6,210 in this country.

Revelations of a "scandal" in the purchase of cameras for the airplanes were made when it was testified that some one in the Aviation Department had been connected with a camera company which obtained contracts. It was implied that Charles E. Hughes is looking into the matter.

It was shown that General Pershing has such faith in the value of the military balloon that he doubled his orders for them. It also developed that Sandy Hook probably will be used for a repair depot for coast defense airplanes.

Chairman Sherley of the committee asked Colonel Arnold if there was any difficulty in obtaining candidates for fliers' commissions. The officer answered that every time a need for cadets came up more appeared than could be taken care of. He said that none, except a few men from the ranks, had been taken in since last December.

Colonel Arnold said that the army plan was, as far as possible, to get university men, and this was a recent ruling of the War Department. Enlisted men were allowed to enter, and 1,500 of them had qualified, he said.

Testifying on the Division of Military Aeronautics, Colonel Arnold said that there are now 39 balloon companies organized, and that 329 balloons had been produced to date. These, he said, would "take care" of 162 companies. He said there were two balloons to a company.

The disclosures concerning the cameras came out when Colonel Arnold gave the following testimony:

"When the photographic section first started in operation there was competition between three different firms, but for some reason or other there was some breath of scandal and that caused great delay in receiving equipment for several months. The Motian Camera Company the Eastman Company, and there was a third camera company the name of which I have forgotten, bid on the cameras. It appears now that the camera which was accepted was not the most suitable for aerial photography.

"However, a certain number of them were purchased, and they are being used, but they are probably not as good as some other camera which might have been obtained at that time. The scandal part that came about was that a man in the Aviation Section was connected with the firm that was making the camera."

The Aviation Section purchased the Motian camera, but at present, so the testimony ran, is buying a foreign-made camera and rebuilding it in this country.

At present there are in the army air service 355 squadrons, and 450 are contemplated, according to Colonel Arnold. He said 9,000 enlisted men would be obtained in September, and these would supply about sixty squadrons.

"Just what proportion depends on what General Pershing asks for," he said. "In all probability it will be about fifteen or twenty squadrons more this month, and increased until by the end of November we expect to have them all."

Extra pay for the flying cadets was asked for during the hearings. When they first went into the service, candidates for commissions received extra pay, first of $100 monthly, and then $75, because of the hazard. This was eliminated, but the aviation authorities asked that the extra $75 be restored.

Kawasaki Dockyard Magnate Sums Up Economic Situation

Mr. Kojiro Matsukata, President of the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, who had been staying in Europe and America since 1915, has returned to Japan and, interviewed by the *Jiji*, spoke to the following effect:

"From what I have witnessed in London, Paris and New York during three years of war I am in a position to say that the war has brought all the industries in Europe and America into a further state of perfection than they were before the war and no waste of labor and wages can be detected anywhere. In short, all the industries have been placed on a real economic basis, which allows no waste of energy, and the Japanese manufacturers can no doubt derive a valuable lesson from the careful study of the industrial conditions prevailing in Europe and America.

"The Allied and American Governments have been paying enormous amounts in subsidies to builders for the speedy construction of vessels, and as to what effect the cessation of the war will have on the shipbuilding and carrying trade opinions are divided, termination of the war. The war has ly engaged in business are inclined to be optimistic. It seems to be generally conceded that the maritime trade in Europe and America will not suffer from any adverse effect for a few years after the restoration of peace at all events. In Japan there seems to exist much pessimism as to the future of the carrying trade but it will be necessary to go deeper into the matter to prove whether such pessimism is really justified.

"Considerable attention is being paid in Europe and America to the labor question that will present itself on the termination of the war. The warhas greatly enhanced the wages of European and American workers and their standard of living, and not unnaturally it is feared that the stoppage of war industries will throw a large number of workers out of employment resulting in the falling-off of wages. Since the war has brought about in its wake a political and economic revolution it is more than probable that it will also create a revolution in the labor world. Even in Great Britain, where the working classes occupy a much higher social position than in Japan, the authorities have been assiduously engaged in devising means of satisfactorily solving post-bellum labor problem, and it is desirable that the Japanese authorities should devote themselves to the solution of the same problem."

The Gala Concert

An unusual concert—unusual in its excellence—was heard by those who went to the Lyceum Theater last night. There was not only splendid artistry but a program pleasantly varied. There were 'cello solos, vocal solos and piano solos, each of which alone would have made up a concert worth hearing.

The first number, The Grieg Sonate, Op. 36, was superb. Mr. Sykora played with the combination of power and beauty of tone which have won him international note. He was heard last night at his best not only in the Grieg composition but in his closing group, including the stirring Kol Nidrei of Bruch, with its impressive and tugging undercurrents. In the Grieg composition Mr. Sykora had the additional advantage of the capable accompaniment of Mrs. S. J. Powell, herself a pianist of admirable talents.

Mr. Zalsman, like Mr. Sykora, needs no comment in Shanghai. He sang last night a group of old English songs with delicacy and fine tone shadings. In his group of French songs, "J'ai Pleure En Reve" stands out as a memory.

Miss Campbell, who tours with Mr. Sykora, is that rare and praiseworthy artist, a soloist of unquestioned ability in her own right and a good accompanist as well. She gave the Etude de Concert of Liszt Chopin's Scherzo B Minor and gave it admirably.

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Not Until Then Will Pressure Be Relieved, Sir Connop Guthrie Declares

BUILDING MUST CONTINUE

British Official Urges No Relaxation Of Effort—Discusses Repatriation

New York, Nov. 4.—Sir Connop Guthrie, member of the Executive Board of the U.S. Shipping Control at 45 Broadway and the British Ministry of Shipping, who has just returned from a three months' visit to France and England, said yesterday that the pressure on shipping would not be relieved until a year after peace was concluded. In making this estimate he took into account the production of all the shipyards in the United States as well as those in Great Britain and France. At present he said the building of steamships was about equal to the sinkings by U-boats, but from now on the production would forge rapidly ahead.

"In case the war is not over this year," said Sir Connop, "Germany has the power to make another ruthless effort to destroy Allied shipping. Therefore there must be no letup in construction.

"The British Admiralty will continue to escort its ships across the Atlantic until everything has been definitely settled. The Hun cannot be trusted, and we cannot afford to take any chances.

"Coal is being sent into Italy from France by railroad instead of sending it around by sea, with the risk of the ship being torpedoed in the Mediterranean or striking a drifting mine. This coal, it is hoped, will be furnished by France from the mines at Cambrai, which have been in the possession of the Germans until recently. They have not been destroyed by the enemy.

"The Germans could not work much fuel from the mines, as the entrances were under shell fire from the British guns. Now, of course, the French can go ahead. Unfortunately, they have not got many miners to do the work.

"Coal will be sent to France from England to replace what she sends to Italy and also to supply the American armies in France, as it is too far to transport fuel from this country across the Atlantic. This gives some idea of the co-operation among the Allies in carrying on the war. From what I have been told, it is the wish of the Governments to hand their own commandeered ships back to their owners after peace has been concluded. I understand, however, that diection of the cargoes and the decision as to the trade the steamships will be operated in will remain in the hands of the Governments until it has been determined that the national situation is safe. Quantities of raw materials, machinery, and foodstuffs will have to be taken to Europe, and there will also be the herculean task of carrying the soldiers of all nations now in France back to their native lands. Apart from the American armies of more than 2,000,000 there are over 500,000 Canadians, the Australians, New Zealanders, Africans, East, West, South, and North; East Indian troops, Arabs, West Indian regiments, and many other races as well as some 100,000 Chinese coolies. It may take three years or more to accomplish this work of repatriation.

"America has not only done valuable work with her new merchant marine in carrying troops and supplies from this country to France and England, but also with her steamships, which have been operating successfully between the British and French ports for more than a year.

"The moment peace is signed the Germans will start to boom their foreign trade. It will take Germany some time to get back the markets she had for her goods in 1914, and it is up to America and Great Britain to see that Germany does not accomplish this feat in a hurry.

"I spent four years in South America and saw the development of the German trade and the help it received from German shipping. Germany has lost that trade and we must see that it does not go back. The German steamship lines got such a large share of the world's passenger traffic and freight trade because they operated luxurious liners with well-found cargo ships and gave good service to their clients. When the passenger business starts up again after the war and America gets the four new twenty-five-kilotters she is looking forward to, and which I understand are going to be built, then we must give good service. If we do our people will prefer to travel on them and to send us their freight. The producer of goods must be studied by giving him a regular service so that he can conduct his business in a proper manner. The passenger will also have to be studied."

Sir Connop Guthrie was an officer in the Grenadier Guards, but was wounded so severely at Neuve Chapelle in 1915 that he had to go into a hospital for nine months, and afterward was unfit for further service in the firing lines.

American Heroes In Line For Decorations

Nine men and two officers of American infantry regiments lined up for decoration. Left to right: Lieutenant Harry Yagle; Second Lieutenant M. M. Komorowski; Private Harry Shelly, Sergeant Frank S. Koyanok, Sergeant James K. Krum, Corporal O. C. Shayinger, Corporal Whitson, Private E. Wovedo, Private Wilkins, Private W. F. Lincky and Private C. W. Keane.

JAPAN SHIPPING MAN EMULATES J. P. MORGAN

Makes Tour Of Europe And Collects Works Of Art—Tokio To House Them

For some time past the report has been published in the Japanese papers regarding the collection of valuable works of art in which Mr. Matsukata, president of the Kawasaki Shipyard, Kobe, had been engaged during his sojourn in Europe and America for several years and that his collection had reached something like Y.6,000,000 in value. Mr. Matsukata on his arrival at Yokohama, was interviewed by a Jiji representative and spoke to the following effect:

"While I was staying in Europe I commenced the collection of works of art and my collection includes productions of British, French, Dutch and Italian masters. Of these those by Frenchmen predominate. I bought most of these objects of art—600 in all—at the recommendation of such art connoisseurs as Mr. Augustus Johns, Wakun Ishibasahi and others. My purchases will be sent to Japan on the restoration of peace. Some of the art works by well-known masters are really valuable as works by the same artists cannot be found in any part of the world. I had to go through much difficulty and trouble in acquiring some of these pictures. At first I intended to build an art museum at Kobe to house the works of art I have bought, but I have now decided to build it in Tokio."

DECLARES PESSIMISTS HAVE COWED KAISER

Captured Prussian Staff Officer Denies That The Army Is Beaten

French Headquarters in France, Nov. 3. (Associated Press.)—Germany's armies are unbeaten, according to a German divisional staff officer recently taken prisoner on the French front, and Germany's request for an armistice was the result of the influence which pessimists have gained in the Government and over the Emperor. This officer, an intelligent representative of his class, said:

"The Germans' request for an armistice is proof to me that the Grand headquarters has been submerged by the crisis in the interior of Germany. The influence of the General over the Emperor has been exaggerated.

"The Emperor is surrounded by people who feel and talk defeat of the species of Scheidemann, [the German Socialist leader]. They are continually setting before the Emperor the unfavorable situation of Germany from their point of veiw and painting in somber colors the frightful responsibility he has incurred, as well as the possible consequences to his person in case of defeat, which appears to them to be imminent.

"There are days whom no officer of the General Staff can gain access to the Emperor. These are days of acute pessimism, passed by the monarch almost entirely in prayer and Bible reading.

"The German people want peace at once and at all costs. They have had enough of war.

"Another cause of anxiety is the separatist movement which has become very serious lately. The talk through all South Germany now is: 'Let us separate from Prussia.'

"Bavaria is the worst. There every one, even the soldiers, may insult Prussia without provoking a word of defense in our behalf. The Bavarian press employs the same tone, and we are beginning to think that this is desired by the Bavarian army, which will make no further effort. Their attitude is enigma.

Military Necessity For Peace Now

"There appears to be no military necessity for the conclusion of peace now, in spite of the constant retirement of our forces since the middle of July, and this is the opinion of the majority of my comrades on the different staffs.

"We thought generally that our retreat upon the Siegfried positions would continue till Winter, in the meantime weakening the enemy by our stubborn resistance. We would have utilised the Winter to reorganising and regrouping our forces, while our diplomats would have entered into negotiations that would surely have terminated in a favorable peace for us.

"The abandonment of Alsace-Lorraine, the evacuation of Russian territory, and the creation of a Polish kingdom are equivalent to the ruin of Germany, taking from us the raw materials of Alsace-Lorraine which are indispensable to our industries and the markets that we aimed to create in the East.

"In consequence there will be a stoppage of a great part of our industries for several years, an impoverishment of the working class, interior troubles, separations and a complete upheavel.

"Then our enemies will have what they have desired—the complete annihilation of Germany. That would be a peace due to Scheidemann.

"We thought our present retreat would end upon a position chosen by us; that the war would finally terminate by the success of our arms at some part of the front with the aid of our new tanks and would bring about a conciliatory peace favorable to us."

Expected To Embroil Us With Japan

The divisional staff officer revealed that it was the opinion of the military caste in Germany that, but for untoward events, Germany after a successful termination of the present war would put her industries in shape to furnish war material to both sides in the war which the militarists expected between the United States and Japan, and then, "after both sides had become exhausted, would have joined hands with one country to crush the other." The officer said:

"Japan and the United States would surely clash some day, and we would then furnish both sides with enormous quantities of material and munitions. We would have extinguished our debt, armed ourselves, and, at the moment when the two parties were exhausted, would have joined one of them—probably Japan—and would have imposed conditions which we are unable to obtain at this time.

"The sole hope that remains to me is that the present German offer is nothing but a feint to sow discord in the camps of the Allies and to gain time to reassemble and regroup our forces."

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HARA WOULD FOSTER RELATIONS WITH U.S.

Interview With Japan's New Premier Published In American Papers

FOR POPULAR RULE

Open-Door Policy In China And Non-Interference In Internal Affairs Advocated

Takashi Hara, Japan's first commoner premier and leader of the Seiyukai party, said today, in his first statement of his policies that he and his colleagues would constantly labor on the future question arising out of the present war. Although the alliance with Great Britain would remain the cornerstone of Japan's foreign relations, he said, he wished to emphasise that his special effort would be to promote friendly relations with the United States. So says a Tokio dispatch to the Associated Press, printed in American papers under date of October 10.

"Please tell that to the American people as convincingly as you can," he said, "because my colleagues and I keenly desire to see Japan and America brought closer together and every shadow of misunderstanding removed."

With democratic simplicity and directness, Premier Hara discussed frankly all questions put to him and produced the impression that Japan, which for the last 50 years has been largely ruled by bureaucrats, has entered upon a new and significant period of constitutional progress, in which popular opinion is more effectively to guide the nation's policies.

Began Life As Reporter

Beginning life as a newspaper reporter, Hara's attainment to the premiership is regarded as proving that the time has arrived when in Japan, as in America, any citizen can hope to climb to the places of highest responsibility.

Premier Hara pointed out that previous attempts to establish the party system of government had been made, but called attention to the fact that the present ministry was the first to come into power on so clearly based an idea of parties.

"I will make it my aim to develop party government in consonance with the age in which we live," he said.

Requested to explain his view on some criticism that Japan, like the German military autocracy, may sometime become militarily aggressive, Premier Hara declared that he was amazed on visiting America 11 years ago, to hear the fears voiced by some Americans that Japan's military strength was designed against America.

Wars Only Defensive

"This is, of course, absurd," he said. "History shows that Japan has never engaged voluntarily in wars. It is admitted that our war against Russia was purely defensive. We have no ambition nor intention of aggression, or conquest. The present war has shown that our armaments were defective and this will be remedied, but Japan has no idea except to be in a proper condition for defense.

"Our victories in the Chinese and Russian wars naturally led the Japanese people to admire their army and this, in turn, may have led to a misconception abroad of the importance which Japan gives to armaments.

"The military influence is not so dominant in Japan as outsiders may believe. Our constitution is still young, and some of our people may favor a similar form of government to the German system, but the present ministry is united in the determination to secure the constitutional development of Japan along the popular lines which the war has so indisputably demonstrated as the world's tendency and the desire of the people of the world.

Voice Of People To Rule

"The voice of the people must be obeyed and the press is the great medium for that voice. I have in mind several measures calculated to embody this popular movement in concrete form."

Speaking of China, Premier Hara said he held to the open-door policy of the Lansing-Ishii agreement and would constantly adhere to the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China. The same, he said was true in the case of Russia, where Japan only wished a responsible government, whether Bolshevist, or otherwise. Japan, however, would never agree to see Russia dominated by German influence.

In conclusion the Premier declared that Japan's expedition into Siberia was the result of a consultation with the United States and the Allies and that Japan had no intention of taking independent action in the future.

JAPANESE NEED SAFETY VALVE, DECLARES OZAKI

Speaking at a meeting held at the Osaka City Hall November 24 under the auspices of the Osaka Mainichi, Mr. Ozaki, Kenseikai leader, who was formerly Minister of Justice, remarked:

"The rice riots, which occurred in different parts of the country some time ago, were significant events unprecedented in the national history of the country and as such they must not be lightly overlooked. There may have been different causes that brought about the riots but in my opinion the following are the principal causes which were responsible for the unprecedented disturbances: Conflict between education and circumstances; weariness of people in the administration of the country; the lack of a safety valve so that people might give vent their feeling of dissatisfaction.

"Education teaches an equality among all the classes of men but according to the rules of the House of Peers all Princes and Marquises may have seats in the Chamber as soon as they come of age, though other titled men—Counts downward—are excluded from this privilege. Again the police regulations for the preservation of peace are very strictly applied in respect of meetings of workers but the police do not attempt any sort of interference as regards meetings of capitalists. There are many instances in official rules and regulations which make a discrimination between the rich and poor and officials and people. To enumerate some of these the portfolios of the Army and Navy are limited to Generals and Admirals as is the case with the posts of Governors-General in Korea, Formosa, and Kwangtung leased territory."

Mr. Ozaki then referred to the abuse and absurdity of the regulations for the appointment of civil officials and characterised them as the walls built by the bureaucrats for the purpose of keeping out the people. Mr. Ozaki went on to say that the comparative popularity of the Hara Cabinet may be considerd unmistakable proof of the unpopularity in which the bureaucrats were held by the people. He also said that the press and platform were the important safety valves through which the people may vent their feeling and as such they must not be interfered with in any circumstances.

'The Toll Of Battle'

AFTER A BRITISH ATTACK. BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTO.

This British photograph shows German dead lying on a sunken road near Molaines, a short time after British infantry had passed.

SIX U.S. HELLO GIRLS HELP FIRST ARMY

Average Of 40,000 Words A Day In St. Mihiel Fight Alone

Paris, October 4.—Six women operators of the Signal Corps—six American girls who jumped at the chance to be there—were in at the start of the St. Mihiel push of September 12, at the headquarters of the First American Army.

During the six days that followed the 12th's initial heave they kept on their jobs, handling an average of 40,000 words a day over the eight lines they operated, and working any hours that were asked of them, day or night.

When they finally did move out of there, it was only to move with the First Army's headquarters to another part of the line, where they arrived in time to do similar yeoman service when the September 26 drive opened on the front northwest of Verdun.

The lucky half-dozen—Chief Operator Grace D. Banker and Operators Esther V. Fresnel, Helen E. Hill, Berthe M. Hunt, Marie Large, and Suzanne Prevot—were chosen out of a total of 225 girl operators all just dying for the chance to go up forward. It was a hard job to pick out the ones who were to go, so anxious was the whole force to get a crack at the big show at close range.

In fact, the only way that peace could be kept in the Signal Corps family was to promise the girls who weren't picked for the headquarters job on the two big shows that the up-front work would be rotated as often as possible, so that every one might know what it was like to be handling the calls on which the success or failure of the operation might depend.

The six American girls, while up front, rough it with the best of the Army, billetted, to be sure, but subject to all the discomforts and dangers that come with being billeted in the forward area over which the boche avions fly when they can.

According to their superior officers both in the Signal Corps and on the General Staff, they have shown remarkable spirit and utter absence of nerves. And, needless to say, they have filled every one of the 500-odd male soldier operators in the A.E.F., toiling away further down the line and answering the calls of the Telephona Sextette, with a green and rankling envy.

Shanghai College Notes

Several representatives from the College attended the Conference on Religious Education held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. last Wednesday. Prof. James B. Webster, Chairman of the Local Branch of the Religious Education Committee of the East China Education Association, presided at the meeting.

A new Primary School building is being erected near the gate on the land recently purchased by the College. It will serve the double purpose of providing better accommodations for the children of the neighboring villages and furnishing first-class practice teaching for College students specialising in the Department of Education.

A new baseball field is being levelled off and prepared on the new College land south of the lake. This will be finished in good time for the opening of the baseball season next Spring.

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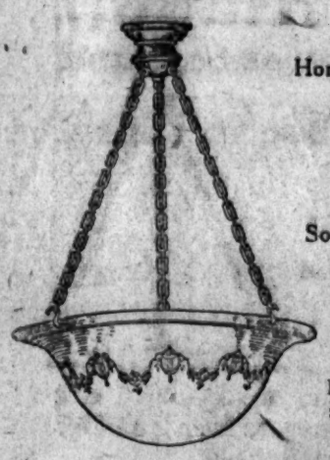

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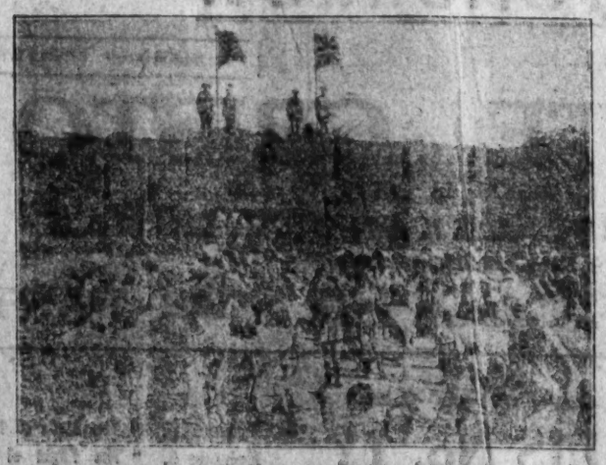

PRESS COMMENTS

The Times:—"From a historical point of view the pictures are highly instructive."

The Cinema: "The Life of Lord Kitchener must, and will, be seen by everybody, and, we venture to say, it is the greatest tribute to the hero who has passed from us that could possibily be offered."

The Bioscope: "The representation of the rally to the flag from all parts of the Empire is excellent, and there are many reproductions of the enthusiastic scenes of the early days of the war, which serve to recall the sacrifices of the old Army and of the 'first hundred thousand.'"

The Kinematograph Weekly: "It is not given to many men to be so immortalised as Kitchener has been, and I am sure all England, and the larger world abroad, will want to see the splendid epic of the one who drew mighty armies from the masses in the days of Great Britain's need."

Evening News: "In many ways the cleverest British production yet seen."

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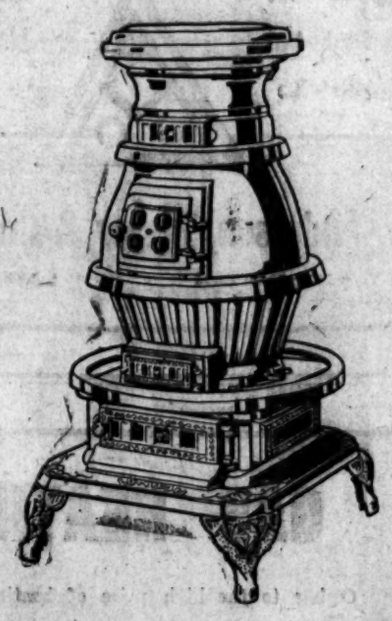

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Second Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion, and at Bubbling Well Chapel. 9:30 a.m., Children's Services. 10:30 a.m., Mattins; Garrett in D.; Anthem, "Jesu joy of man's desiring" (Bach); Hymns 4, 243, 51; Preacher: The Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong; Anthem, "How lovely are the messengers" (Mendelssohn); Hymns 273, 50, 178; Preacher: The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—Second Sunday in Advent. 10:30 a.m., Mattins; Preacher: The Rev. C. J. P. Symons, M.A. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Lecture on Church History: The Lay Reader.

Union Church.—Sunday, December 8, 11 a.m.; Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., Subject: "The two poles of Christianity"; Chant 58. Anthem, "Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake" (Farrant); Hymns 519, 745, 579. 6 p.m.; Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Advent sermon, Subject: "The first mission"; Chant 49; Anthem "O taste and see" (Goss); Hymns 93, 191, 580.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m.; Subject: "God the only Cause and Creator." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday 8 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Sunday Service League.—Mr. R. T. Burge, President of the Gulf Coast Fruit and Steamship Co. and representing the Department of State, Washington, D. C., will speak on "Christianity from the Business Man's Viewpoint" at 5 p.m. in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. Special Music.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). Today's services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. Isaac Mason. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. Stanley Eaton.

American Song Service.—Bishop W. F. MacMurry, who has just been appointed Bishop for China of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with his residence in Shanghai, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, at 5 o'clock. Bishop McMurry before coming to China was at the head of the Church Extension Society of his demonstration. There will be a program of special music.

Sir Edward Carson Explains

By F. V. Conolly

SIR Edward Carson has given me his views regarding Home Rule and has expressed his sentiments towards the Irish Nationalists. Far from being antagonistic to the Nationalists, Sir Edward desires to co-operate with John Dillon's party in the economic development of Ireland. Within a short time interesting developments are expected in Ireland, and for that reason Sir Edward's attitude at the present time is of much importance.

"Rightly or wrongly, Sir Edward, the impression among a great section of Irishmen in Ireland, Great Britain and America is that in opposing Home Rule you are actuated by a feeling of enmity toward the Irish Nationalist population. Is this the case?" I asked.

"My opposition to Home Rule is, I need hardly say, actuated by no personal feelings of any kind, nor is there any reason why I should feel enmity toward the Irish Nationalist population," he replied.

"Of course, I read and hear a great deal of personal abuse, but that is merely part of the political warfare which cannot, unfortunately, be avoided, and which, after so many years, I thoroughly understand. But the question of the government which is to guide our destinies is too vital to allow any personal or selfish feelings to enter into it.

"I lived in Ireland for nearly forty years and I look back with affection on my early career in my native land.

'Home Rule Would Be Disastrous'

"My reason for opposing Home Rule is that I have never been able to understand how separation from Great Britain could be anything but disastrous both for the United Kingdom and for Ireland itself. As a matter of fact, Ireland has a far greater share in the Imperial Parliament, having regard to the population, than England or Scotland, and I consider that it would be little short of folly for us to give up this position in the Imperial Parliament and become a subordinate element in the British constitution. No benefit could result, that I can see, to Ireland, socially, financially or economically; and to have two Parliaments in the heart of the empire would be, I think, a weakening of the whole and would result in ultimate secession. No one has yet hit upon any plan which would reconcile the different elements that exist in Ireland, and every day convinces me that the policy of Pitt was wise and the only one which could safely guard the interests of Great Britain and those of Ireland."

"Do you consider that Ireland has been properly governed by Great Britain? I do not want you to go back to remote history, but, say, for twenty years before the war?"

"I can very confidently say that during the past twenty years the Parliament of the United Kingdom has made great efforts through the government of Ireland to promote her prosperity and the happiness of her people. Indeed, it would be true to say that the progress of Ireland during these years has been as great as, if not greater than, that of any other country.

"We have in Ireland today absolute freedom in the local government and local taxation of the country, the largest Parliamentary and municipal franchise.

"Through British credit the land has been transferred from the owners to the occupiers, and the laborers' dwellings have been improved at the public expense to an extent which has changed the whole aspect of the countryside.

"I do not say there are not many improvements that might be made in the machinery for government in Ireland, but I do not believe that there would be any difficulty in bringing these about, as there is nothing which Irishmen in agreement ask for which the Imperial government would not willingly grant.

"I have always thought that in our long controversies on Home Rule we may have been pursuing the shadow and neglecting the substance."

Why Do The Young Emigrate?

"I should like to ask you, Sir Edward, what is your opinion of the cause of the emigration of the young of both sexes from the country districts of Ireland? Is it due to misgovernment by England, or is it due to 'priest rule' and the old-fashioned ideals' that prevail which have been summed up by George Moore in the 'Untilled Field,' in which—I am quoting from memory—he says in effect that Ireland and Turkey are the only countries in Europe where the sexes are segregated and the boys of the young are forbidden?"

"Whatever movement caused emigration in the past, and I believe it began in the '70s, as a flight from famine, it has in the present generation assumed another character. It is now, in my opinion, a normal economic movement, and the figures rise or fall largely in response to the industrial conditions existing in America. High wages and good employment across the Atlantic are at times followed by increased emigration from Ireland. I can speak with confidence when I say that I believe there is no city in the United Kingdom where there are fewer people out of employment than in Belfast, and where the rate of pauperism is smaller.

"I do not understand what George Moore means in the quotation you mention. I would say there is in many parts where the population is sparse a want of amusement among the youth of Ireland, but on the whole I should have thought that that was an observation which apply to any country."

The Hun And Justice -:- By Royal Cortissoz

(New York Tribune)

At a time when Germany is backing and filling before the bar of justice there is occasion for the use of every little ray of light that may be thrown upon the question of her status there. Everybody knows that it is, fundamentally, the status of a deliberate, profoundly malicious criminal; but we need to keep constantly in mind the precise nature and number of counts in the indictment. To the pacifist and defeatist, I suppose, the daily publication in The Tribune of an atrocity cited from the Bryce report is a wanton stimulation of that low passion for revenge which only a bloodthirsty "bitter-ender" could allow himself to cherish. Normal human beings, with hearts in their bosoms as well as brains in their heads, must realise that if Germany's guilt is to be justly accused its detail should be remembered and placed inexorably in the balance. In one of the despatches poured across the Atlantic since the idea of an armistice was launched I find it stated that "British opinion feels intensely that the war-makers should be tried and punished in accordance with the evidence and civilised practice." That opinion has been steadily growing for a long time in all the Allied countries. It is apposite today to direct attention to one contribution made toward its establishment as far back as 1915.

'The Good German People'

In that year M. Leon Maccas, a Greek author, published under the title of "Les Cruautes Allemandes" a searching analysis of German military excesses, exposing what was essentially criminal in them. In order to drive home the point of personal responsibility, to which he devoted a separate chapter, he appended a list of fifty-six names, high and low, from the German army. Now, as the victorious Allies are approaching a settlement with the offending nation, it is interesting to enumerate some of the individuals thus pilloried. I give below a few of the names published by M. Maccas, with the charges he filed against them—before the war had run more than a fraction of its course:

"Emperor William II. In an address to his troops he spoke these words, framing the program for all the atrocities committed: Woe to the conquered! The conqueror knows no mercy!

"Prince Eitel Frederick, son of Emperor William. He stayed eight days in a chateau near Liege. The owner was present. Under the eyes of his hosts the prince had packed up all the dresses found in the armoires of the mistress of the chateau and her daughters. [An indictment for pillage has actually been found and recorded against Prince Eitel in France].

"The Duke of Brunswick. He participated in the pillage of the same chateau.

"Baron von Mirbach. He participated with Prince Eitel and the Duke of Brunswick in the pillage of the same chateau.

"Marshal von der Goltz, Military Governor of Belgium. He signed and caused to be published in Brussels, in October, 1914, an edict announcing the death penality for those inhabitants, culpable or not, near whom telegraph lines might be found cut or railway lines destroyed.

"General von Bulow, commander of the Second German Army. This is the general who ordered the first bombardment of Rheims. He it was who after the sacking of Andenne posted up this notice: It is with my consent that the place has been burnt and about a hundred persons shot.

"General Sixtus von Arnim. He imposed upon the city of Brussels and the province of Brabant the monstrous war levy of 500,000,000 francs.

"Lieutenant Colonel Bleghem. He ordered the massacres and sacking of Dinant.

"Major von Bulow. He ordered troops to finish off the wounded and to murder prisoners of war.

"Major von Bulow. He ordered the destruction of Lovain and the atrocities which were committed there.

"Major Sommerfeld. He ordered the destruction of Termonde.

"Major von Bulow. He ordered the destruction of Aerschot and the massacres at that place."

The publication of the names, I think the reader will admit, makes a certain difference. It spreads out the weight—without making it lighter—of that responsibility which the sly apologists who are always playing for a negotiated peace would assign exclusively to the Great General Staff, as though, in the process, they could restore the men who did the filthy deeds to full membership in that warm-hearted organisation, "the good German people." How about the genial Prince Eitel, with his ducal and baronial aids in the robbing of the chateau near Liege? Were they acting under orders from their superiors or were they yielding to their own sweet impulses? The question answers itself. There is another story about Eitel in a French chateau courteously asking his hostess, whom he had known in society before the war, to pick out her dearest treasures so that they might be preserved for her. Then he had those things shipped off to Berlin! However, the episode listed by M. Maccas is enough. Think of what it implies! Think of the womenfolk of those titled blackguards, the prince, the duke and the baron gleefully unpacking the dresses sent to them, putting them on, feeling close to their bodies the garments of gentlewomen, perhaps condemned by their precious husbands to God knows what unmentionable fate! Somehow the abysmal meanness of this incident seems to me to give it well-nigh unique rank as an illustration of the German soul. Only it isn't of course, unique.

The defenders of "the good German people" will tell us, naturally, that it takes a German officer, a baron, a duke, a prince of the imperial house of Hohenzollern to sink to the last depths of vulgar infamy. Excellent commentary on that nauseous cant is supplied in a couple of pages in a recent number of L'Illustration. They reproduce from the official American photographs, taken when our troops entered Chateau-Thierry, a handful of documents commemorating the German occupation. Outside, a dwelling of the better class is shown to be intact, proof positive that it has suffered from none of the accidents of bombardment. Inside, devastation reigns, a devastation slowly and meticulously wrought, in cold blood. Furniture is smashed and thrown pell-mell about a room, entangled with every other movable that might also be damaged in the upset. Paintings have huge squares cut out of them. In one case the portrait of an old lady, somebody's beloved ancestress, is slashed to ribbons across the face. Down in the kitchen clothing, including delicate lingerie is found tossed into the coal bin. It is as though simian vindictiveness were raised to a higher power, organised with a kind of obscene ingenuity.

And on boxes of loot found in the town, all ready to be shipped to Germany but abandoned in the haste of flight, there were labels giving the last touch to the horrible tale, labels addressed to Frau Pauli, at Berlin; Frau Ida Schliebe, also at Berlin, and Frau Selma Feschke, at Fischerbabke, in West Prussia. Observe the bourgeoise titles here. No great ladies, these, we may be sure, like the recipients of Prince Eitel's stolen bounty, but "simple, kindly frauen," no doubt the very salt of "the good German people." Kipling put it pretty neatly a long time ago, "The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under their skins." Exactly. And I cannot believe that there has been any more heartfelt rejoicing in German palaces than in German flats and cottages over the loot sent home from France and Belgium. "Zur Beutesammelstelle" ran a sign that the French came upon when they re-entered Soissons, with a long arrow pointing in the direction, or, as it might be put in English, "This way to the plunder shed." Peasant and junker, private and officer, Hans and Eitel, they have all followed the flight of that arrow. Prince and pauper, it is in their blood. Heavens! Are they much more decent among themselves than they are among those whom they have treacherously gotten under their heel?

The Parable Of The Trough

I remember coming across a revealing parable years ago in one of George Eliot's essays, a survey and digest of Riehl's "Die Burgerliche Gesellschaft," in which that scholar of the fifties sought to codify the traits of German peasant life. This parable, which has stuck in my memory ever since as possessing a deep significance, is the one about the ungrateful children who made their gray-headed father eat at a wooden trough, because he shook the food out of his trembling hands. Those same ungrateful children observed one day that their own little boy was making a tiny wooden trough. They asked him what it was for and he told them. He was making it, he said, so that his father and mother might eat out of it when he was a man and it was his turn to take care of them. Thus from generation to generation the German has carried on the callous selfishness of the race, and the only footnote to be added to Riehl's characterisation of the peasant—taken, as it were, from the peasant's own lips—is one attributing the same spirit to all the strata in German society. We have heard much about the softer qualities of the South German, of the superiority of the Bavarian to the Prussian in the gentler elements of civilisation. I have been told on good authority that some of the vilest swaths of destruction cut by the German troops in France were cut by Bavarians, and, curiously, it is a Bavarian artist, fat, prosperous, bursting with good health, who remains in my own recollection as the most coldly ruthless type of man I ever encountered in Germany. He was no criminal then, but he was the kind of creature, if ever I saw one in his ineffable "fatherland," to jump at the placard "Zur Beutesammelstelle."

It is obvious enough to the open-minded observer, this incurable egotism of the German. But for some queer reason it has no influence at all among large numbers of commentators who are nominally pro-Ally, but whose specious wordiness is all the time placed in subtle, oblique ways at the service of Germany, pleading that she be not "punished," urging between the lines of what they say, if not explicitly, that having shuffled the unpleasant aspects of the war out of the way, we shall proceed to take the Germans comfortably back into the family of nations. Over and over again this sneaking propaganda of the negotiated peace advocates is lightly taken and dismissed, as if it meant nothing more than a difference of opinion. Is it not time to examine into the credentials of these people, who are practising the deadliest kind of sabotage, doing all they can to arrest justice as she seems really to be overtaking the Hun? We Americans have always been fond of labels, and disposed to accept them at their face value. We listen to a radical, say, because, forsooth, he calls himself a radical. If we paused to inquire into the caliber of his mind our tolerance might be abated. Is there a really first class mind that is saturated today with this perverse solicitude for the Hun, with this passion for making a peace void of punishment and reprisal?

An officer in the American army overseas was quoted the other day on the characteristics of the men under his command. "When you've got a combination of imagination and horse sense," he said, "how can you beat it." Thinking of what our men have done with this combination in glorious battle, I fell to contrasting with their magnificent conduct the petty arguments of the writers who would discount their achievements by morally losing the war through a pussy-footing diplomacy, and I realised anew what I have often noticed since the war began—the unfathomable dullness of defeatist argument. The odd thing is that this dullness, at bottom a dullness of perception, will sometimes overtake even a man of talent, whose heart, too, is in the right place. Let me cite an author who has never in a long career been accused of lacking imagination—Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. He, of all men, seems to have got it into his head that "peace with victory" means an ungovernable blood lust. In a blue funk lest all fraternal feeling should be wiped out by the war, obsessed by the fear that the millions of men who are fighting for humanity may become the slaves of a degarding hatred, he wrote a novel, "Foe-Farrell," to enforce the point of his strange delusions. At the end he causes his supposititious narrator to emit this mawkish stuff:

"That's all that exists for publication. That is, unless you want a moral, I can give you that, all right; and if you have any use for it you may apply it to this blasted war. As I see it, the more you beat Fritz by becoming like him the more he has won. You may ride through his gates under an arch of triumph, but if he or his ghost sits on your saddle bow what's the use? You have demeaned yourself to him; you cannot shake him off, for his claws hook in you, and through the further gate of judgment you ride on, inseparables condemned."

Now, if the gallant "Q.'s" knowledge of his countrymen were not in a fantastic state of suspension he would know perfectly well that when they, and their Allies, march through the gates of Berlin they will not have become anything like Fritz and that there will be nothing on their saddle bows save a little bill to be settled by the local authorities. It seems incredible that a man of his sense and intellectual experience should admit into his brain the hypothesis that the Allies could become like unto the Hun. Yet he writes a book of more than three hundred pages to get the absurdity off his welling, patriotic chest! I can forgive "Q." for old sake's sake, and for the naive unconsciousness of his lapse, but I cannot forgive the writers, here and abroad, whose conduct savors of a well laid plan to stigmatise all programs of punitive justice as symptoms of our "becoming like Fritz." Sometimes I feel that their intrigues flow from nothing more nor less than a white livered state of being, the result of an "intensive" pacifism. But more often they spring from bad thinking, the thinking of minds of small caliber or of unhealthy fermentation.

(To be continued Tuesday)

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OVER HERE! By Callahan

WHEN POP HAS A GROUCH ON, THE WHOLE FAMILY SUFFER. GOSH! WHAT AN OIL CAN HE TURNS OUT TO BE.
G-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R!!
HE'S A NICE DOPE!
HE'S AS CHEERFUL LOOKING AS A DISH OF BOARDING HOUSE PRUNES.
I WONDER WHAT'S BITIN' HIM NOW?
UNSPOKEN THOUGHTS.
GOSH! HE'S GOT A DISPOSITION LIKE AN UNFED TIGER!
SPOKEN
YOU CHILDREN RUN OUT AND PLAY, I DON'T WANT YOU TO ANNOY POOR PAPA!
MOM IS SOME GENERAL.
GOSH! AND I WANTED TO ASK HIM FOR MOVIE MONEY!
"YOUNG NUISANCE" IS THE CAUSE OF POP'S MOOD, HE BUSTED POPS' HIGH HAT, BUT THE FAMILY "ZOO" WILL BE BLAMED FOR IT.
SKIDUXL!
MEANS WHAT'S THE BIG IDEA?
PALS
ME FOR UNDER THE KITCHEN SINK!
HE'S A WISE WOOF WOOF.
I KNOW HE'LL TAKE HIS GROUCH OUT ON ME.
CALAMITY JANE
DON'T YOU LOVE THAT?
NO "HON" DEAR, YOU'D BETTER NOT CALL TO-NIGHT.
"DEARIE" DOESN'T WANT TO LOSE HER SWEET COOKIE COOKIE.
CAN YOU IMAGINE POP WORRYING ABOUT A HAT, GOSH!
LISTEN, TO WHO'S TALKING!
ALL SHE WORRIES ABOUT IS HATS.
"HATTIE"
I GUESS IT'S UP TO ME TO PUT POP IN A GOOD HUMOR.
ALL POP HAS TO DO IS GET A LOOK AT THIS BIRD AND THE WAR WILL BE ON.
"BLUBBER" THERE'S NOTHING IN HIS HEAD BUT HIS FEATURES.
HIS WEIGHT IS ALL IN HIS FEET.
BROWN DERBY
POP IS AS SWEET AS A CUCUMBER THAT'S HAD A SALT WATER BATH, ARE YOU LAUGHIN', STUPE?
"COMEDIAN"
AW! PICKLES!
DON'T COUNT TEN WHEN YOU'RE MAD, THE REFEREE MAY COUNT TEN ON YOU.
HOW MANY FLASHES IN A FIRE FLY'S FLICKER?
OL' JOHN DON'T

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Greatest Warrior

(The following verses were written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox on the international marriage in Tours, France, of Mlle. Jeanne Bouviere to Captain Edward Kavanagh of the American E.F.)

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

The greatest warrior in the world
Is Cupid with his lance;
He stands upon Columbia's shores
And hurls it into France.
It pierces through two hearts at once
And binds them with its power.
And every blood drop from their wounds
Becomes an orange flower.

Then Cupid speeds to Heaven's gate
And rings a golden bell;
To Washington and Lafayette
He has a tale to tell.
Those lofty spirits, smiling, say
"Your work our praise commands.
Another link of love is formed
Between our glorious lands."

From The Hohenzollern Edition Of The Rubaiyat

Wake! For the Hun is scattering in flight
Before the onward push of Allied might.
Wilhelm, awake! And in receptive mood
Give ear to fate's decree, and then—good night!

Kultur is slated for a long repose;
And Schrecklichkeit upon tobogan goes.
But still the Hohenzollern tumbles not
To what the world, outside of Potsdam, knows.

Come! Stall no more! In Freedom's glowing spring
Your winter garment of divine-right fling.
It's out of fashion by a hundred years;
Come, Bill; get action; or if not, then——Bing!

A book (Bernhardi's) on some desert isle,
A pair of bracelets, p'lice headquarters style,
And all around a watery wilderness—
I guess that that will hold you for a while.

Some in the dungeons of this world, and some
Their finish see in endless hells to come;
You're booked for both, Bill; here and also there;
Self-doomed, four years ago, in Belgium.

For you, who drenched mankind in bloody rain,
For you, to whom remonstrance was in vain,
When once we've got you where we want you, Bill,
You bet your life, you'll not get loose again!

—Arthur K. Folwell, in *Brooklyn Daily Times.*

Japan Wins Material Prosperity, Europe Moral Prosperity, Says Hara

The Japan Trade Association held a reception at the Seiyoken Hotel, Tsukiji, Tokio, on Sunday evening (25th instant) in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the foundation of the Association. The guests invited included Mr. Hara, Mr. Yamamoto, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Takahashi, the Finance Minister, and other Ministers of State.

Mr. Hara, the Premier, delivered an address to the following effect:

"At the time of the outbreak of the war some prophets said that it would come to an end in three or four months, but the war has been waged for over four years, the armistice being only concluded this month. During these years the war has produced very considerable effects on Japan both materially and morally. That the wealth of Japan has noticeably increased is one of the satisfactory effects. Now that the armistice has been signed and peace is in sight some people entertain the fear that it will not be long before we are confronted by hard times, but I believe the view of such people is erroneous. Do not croak over the possibility of hard times visiting this country, but use your efforts not passively, but actively, to maintain and increase the present prosperity. What is important for us at present is not to consider what will be the future of our financial situation, but to consider how to utilise the wealth we have gained during the war. It solely rests with our efforts whether our economic prosperity will continue or not.

"I can say nothing definite regarding the forthcoming Peace Conference, but I personally believe that it will be difficult to conclude peace during the term of armistice. Indeed, present indications seem to be that the term of armistice may possibly be extended. The peace negotiations will be conducted through three stages—first, negotiations between the Allies, secondly between the Allied Powers and the enemy, and thirdly, not only between the Allies and the enemy but with neutral countries."

Baron Takahashi, the Finance Minister, who followed, said:

"In order to strengthen the financial position of the country after the war, it is important that its foreign trade should be developed, but some people say that it will be necessary to restrict exports with a view to regulating prices of commodities. This has some show of reason, but will become untenable on a careful consideration of the international situation. In 1913 the total foreign trade of Germany amounted to Y. 9,000,000,000, or about Y.135 per head of the population; in the United States the respective figures were Y.7,000,000,000 or Y.80 per head; in France Y.5,100,000,000 or Y.130 per head; and in Great Britain Y. 11,500,000,000, or Y.263 per head. In Japan the total trade in that year amounted to no more than Y.1,200,000,000, the per capita figure being only Y.20. It is true that since the outbreak of the war Japan's foreign trade has increased to about Y.3,000,000,000, but the figure per head is still no more than Y.40—which makes a very poor showing when compared with even the pre-war figures of the Powers mentioned. In view of these facts can any one say with reason that it is necessary to restrict the trade of this country?

"During the war we have gained material prosperity, but the European belligerents have secured moral prosperity. This point calls for close attention on our part in considering ways and means of developing trade after the war. The peoples of the belligerent Powers have suffered terrible privations during the war, yet they have devoted their whole efforts to the cause of their State, successfully going through all ordeals—a severe training of the mind. It is not impossible that the belligerents have more than offset their material losses during the war by moral gains.

"Japanese merchants and manufacturers have succeeded in pushing their goods abroad since the outbreak of the war, but the success has been largely due to the fact that foreign customers cannot get what they want from other countries owing to hostilities. Indeed, there have been loud complaints regarding the quality of the goods exported from this country. I fear that the spirit of steadiness and sincerity in some quarters in this country has given way to unsteadiness and insincerity, while, as I have already said, the Europeans have gone through an excellent mental training. We cannot, therefore, be free from doubt as to whether Japan can successfully complete with other countries in the future. As remedies to meet the situation, I may suggest that more efforts should be made to utilise inventions for commercial and industrial purposes, and to meet the tastes of customers, and that individual activities in trade and industry should be systematically trained and organised."

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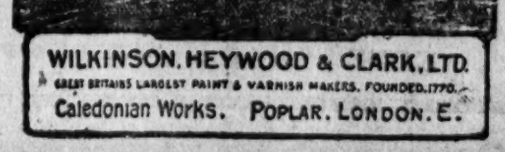

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ARMY MUST BE CRUSHED

Peace-Loving People Can Be Restored, but Only By Destroying Rulers

New York, October 19.—Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, at a meeting of labor and radical forces held last night at Cooper Union, expressed his belief that the mental attitude of the German people could be changed for the better, but that it would take a nervous shock in the form of a crushing military defeat to do it. The audience, consisting for the most part of Socialists who had left the party when it adopted an anti-war platform, rose to great heights of enthusiasm. Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin, Frank Bohn of the Friends of German Democracy, William English Walling, William Edlin, Henry L. Slobodin, J. G. Phelps Stokes and Solon Fieldman. Cantor Meyer Kanewsky sang two songs by Rubenstein. Mr. Morgenthau said:

"The wisest feature of President Wilson's answer to Germany was probably the fact that he practically went over the heads of the German Government and spoke directly to the German people themselves. On the surface, this document was addressed to the present responsible executives and the German Government; in reality its audience was the everyday, plain-spoken citizen of the German Empire. It was not meant primarily to be read in castles and courts and cabinet rooms; it was written to be read in all city homes, in farmers' cottages, in the workshop, in the field, and in the trenches.

"It told the plain German people precisely how they could attain the one thing which they desire above all else—peace. It informed them that they and not their Kaisers, their Kings, their Archdukes, their Field Marshals, and their Admirals, held this issue of peace or war in the hollow of their hands. It is from them that the President wishes to hear, not from the leaders who have plunged them into the most terrible predicament into which any nation has ever fallen.

"It is within the choice of the German nation, says Mr. Wilson, to obliterate that Kaiserism which has brought all these horrors upon mankind. Unless the German nation destroys the monster that is hourly destroying itself, there can be no hope for its future. To that League of Nations which is to be organised to preserve the peace and liberties of mankind the German people, but not the German autocracy, will be admitted. The one question that confronts us now is whether the German people, as distinguished from its self-constituted leaders, will accept this invitation. In a sense, therefore, the psychology of this German nation is the most important factor in the world situation today.

Wilson Drew The Distinction

"This attempt to differentiate between the German Government and the German people is nothing new. tween the German Government and President Wilson drew this distinction in the very addresses in which he asked Congress to declare war. His insistence on this point has irritated many observers, here and abroad, who have insisted that no such difference exists, that the German people are just as bad as their Kaiser, that they approve the most dastardly crimes of the German army and the German navy, and are just as lustful of military conquest as their imperial masters. I believe that those who refuse to see much difference between the mentality of the German people and the German Government are right. Thy have worked as a unit in this insane enterprise of conquering the world.

"This fact, however, does not affect the wisdom of the President's policy. It does not mean that the people cannot be separated from their Kaiser, that they cannot be led to see a new light, that they cannot be forced even to overthrow their whole autocratic system, abandon the damnable political philosophy in which they have been so seduously schooled, cleanse themselves of the foul crimes which they have applauded for four years, and reform themselves into a decent, self-respecting liberty-loving democracy. Indeed they have got to do this or they perish, you will probably be told that this invokes a transformation in human nature, and that human nature does not change itself. The psychology of a whole nation can be changed and changed fundamentally. I believe this first of all because I am a believer in democracy. As a believer in democracy I do not think that democratic institutions and the democratic attitude towards life are the special privileges of any one race or people. They are destined to be the inheritance of all mankind everywhere. The principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the French Revolution are just as applicable to the German people as to the great nations that gave them utterance.

"We are taught that the Anglo-Saxon peoples have a particular gift for democratic institutions; let us not lose sight of the fact that the Anglo-Saxon peoples came originally from Germany. Indeed a great English historian—I think Freeman—has said that, if you wish to trace the Declaration of Independence to its beginnings, you will have to go back to a German forest.

Reformation Was German

"Amid all the denunciations we are showering upon Germany now—and they cannot be too severe—let us not forget that the one event which has perhaps done most to emancipate mankind from tyranny, the Reformation, started in Germany. While we remember that Frederick the Great and Bismarck were Germans, let us not forget that Martin Luther was a German also. In even more modern times Germany has shown a democratic instinct, how near the German people came to achieving democratic institutions in 1848 we all know. All history shows that the seeds of democracy do exist in the German peoples, little in evidence as they have been in the last fifty years.

"But I have another reason for believing that the so-called German character can be changed. I do not think that the German nature with which we are now so painfully familiar is the same as that which existed fifty years ago. It is certainly not the same as that with which I was familiar as a boy in Germany. Possibly I hold this idea because I was born in Southern Germany, in Baden, and because all my early recollections of Germany center around the country of Goethe and Schiller. Perhaps the Prussian has always been a beast; all through history he has certainly made himself an object of detestation; two hundred years ago, as today, he was regarded as ferocious, arrogant, unscrupulous and overbearing—an altogether hateful thing. And in this war all Germans have shown unmistakable Prussian qualities.

"Yet this was not the kind of German that I knew as a child. In Southern Germany, when I was a boy, children did not constantly play at soldiering, the thoughts of all men and women did not take a military form, and the desire for world conquest did not fill everybody's mind as the only laudable ambition that should impel a great nation. My recollections of Germany, indeed, are not militaristic at all—though again, I must keep in mind that I had no contact with Prussia. But in those days there was no such thing as a German Empire. We had no Kaiser ruling over the whole of Germany, no German imperial fleet, no broods of philosophers preaching the doctrines of Pan-Germany, no force of spies in foreign countries stirring up hatred and animosities, no national aspirations to destroy the liberty and independence of small nations.

The Home-Loving German

"As I remember the German of those days, he was a rather easy-going, home-loving, somewhat dreaming family man, his main enthusiasms were the German poets and the German musicians, and the love of nature was marked, even among the young. We loved to roam the fields, to botanize, and to chase butterflies. In those days we had a great fondness for America; tens of thousands of our people were going there every year, and practically all of us had relations who had found cordial homes on this side of the Atlantic.

"It is of this kind of material that Prussianised Germany has created the present arrogant, bloodthirsty citizen of the empire. It has been one of the most astonishing transformations in history and always will, I am sure, have the utmost interest for the psychologist. The masters of this new Germany began, in 1877, one of the most monstrous experiments ever made; this was nothing less than an attempt to pervert the mentality of a race. They took under their complete mental control the millions that made up the newly constituted German Empire and proceeded to transform them into docile instruments to achieve their dominating purpose—the conquest of the world.

"Fundamentally it was a case of hypnotism on a grand scale. The masters of Germany proposed to regulate all the thoughts of their people and to control all their emotions and aspirations. We all know that there is nothing so susceptible to suggestion as the mind of the growing child. All who have remained in the countries of their birth are practically what they were made in the first ten to fifteen years of their lives. It is in that period that we derive our religion, our moral conceptions, our patriotic attitudes, prejudices, if you will; that constitute our mental life. If we can control the human mind during this impressionable period, it is possible to instill into it preconceptions that will direct its actions all through life.

The New German Theory

"The new masters of Germany now seized their millions of growing minds and began to impress them with the new philosophy of the German Empire. It inculcated this new German theory of the State as an overpowering entity, something entirely distinct from the individuals that composed it—as a mighty, constantly forward marching force, that could do no wrong, that recognised no moral principles, that had no obligations to its neighbors, that was entirely free from such abstractions as justice, or mercy, or right, that sinned only when it was weak, and that had only one duty—to go on, constantly waxing more powerful, always seeking to destroy its neighbors, and reducing all mankind to its control. It taught as a necessary corollary to this, that the individual was nothing, and that his only duty was implicit obedience to his superiors, that the greatest honor that could befall him was to sacrifice his life in promoting this ideal.

"This new Paganism revied certain of the cults that accompanied the Paganism of the ancient world. Just as the citizens of Imperial Rome were taught to deify the Emperor, so the new citizens of Imperial Germany were taught to worship their Kaiser. He became the human embodiment of this new conception of the superstate, a man directly sent by God to make it the overruling power among the nations and, as such, he necessarily commanded the unquestioning obedience of all his subjects.

"An essential part of this new Kaiser worship was the worship of militarism. The greatest trade a man could follow was to be a soldier, and the greatest occupation of a nation was war and preparation for it. The German child was taught that there was only one way to national progress and to national greatness, and that was the battlefield. The State stimulated this lesson by awarding the highest social distinctions to its soldiers and by electing the army and navy leaders into a special privileged class, who had complete freedom to insult and browbeat the civilian population.

"The masters of the German people impressed upon their minds the superiority of the Germans to all other peoples the superiority of German Kultur to all other Kultur, and taught them that it was Germany's God-given duty to carry this new national evangel to all the world. They taught them also that once a German, always a German, and that no matter where the German might find himself, whether in the wilds of Brazil, or in Africa, or in the United States, and no matter what pledges of allegiance he may have given to his new country, his loyalty still remained to Germany.

Now A Mass Of Ruins

"I could give at greater length the new philosophy now enjoined upon the growing German mind, but that is hardly necessary, for the world is now sufficiently familiar with all the hideous details—with all the cruelties, the sufferings, the calculated indifference to justice, decency, and human rights which have accompanied this new barbarism. Germany has succeeded in her attempt to pervert the mentality of her people, but she has failed in her underlying purpose of subduing the world.

"This monstrous conspiracy against human freedom and democracy now lies a mass of ruins at our feet. Germany's mighty military machine, the product of forty years' incessant labor, is daily going to pieces under the blows of the Allied armies. In the last ten days the humbled German Government has itself acknowledged its defeat and practically put up a plea for mercy. What are the Allied peoples to do in face of this new situation?

"It is not for me to sketch the terms of peace, but at least one point I think that we should insist on at this time. Unless peace can be restored upon terms that will change the mental attitude of the German people toward its own masters and toward the rest of the world, then the war will have been fought in vain. I regard this as the fundamental point in the whole international situation. At present the German people possess a philosophy of life that takes its roots in hell. Unless they discard this, and bring their thinking into line with that of enlightened nations, we will have obtained, not an end to this war, but merely a truce.

"At present I regard the German mind as in a condition of disease. It has been deliberately schooled for forty years to think in the terms of war and of evil. Modern psychiatrists

(Continued on Page 16)

British Soldiers Bringing In Prisoners

Some of the thousands of German prisoners captured by the British in the successful drives on the Western front being marched to the rear under guard.

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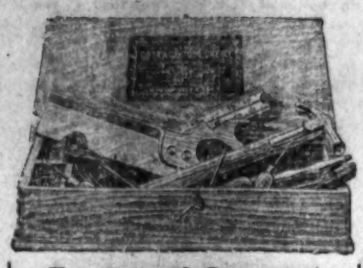

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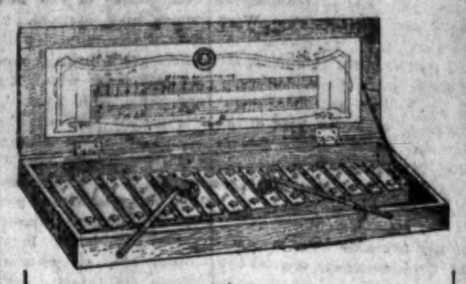

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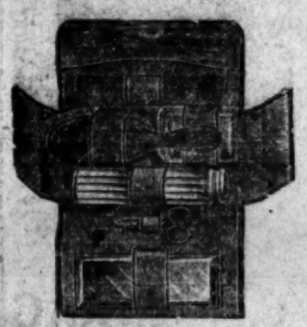

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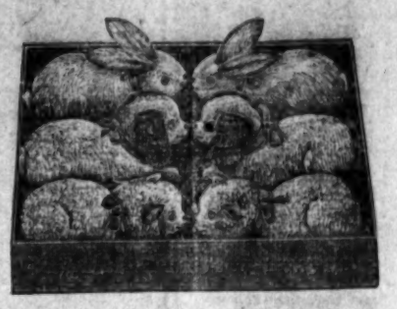

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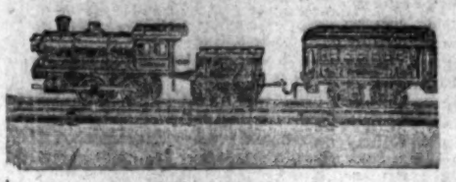

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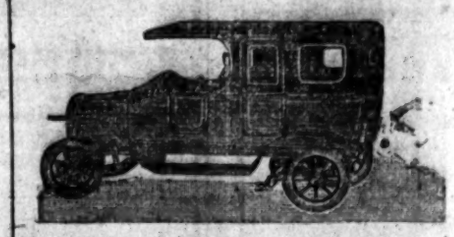

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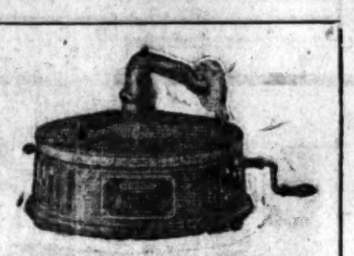

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Mrs. Henry P. Davison, War Worker, Tells Of Experiences

"I Didn't Think Of Danger Of War. I Worried Over The Little Things Our Boys List As 'Coddling'"

Mrs. Henry P. Davison who is the head of the Y.W.C.A. in the United States and who has two sons in the service, tells in this story what the seven organisations joined in the United War Work Campaign are doing to alleviate the mother's worries. Mrs. Davison is the wife of Henry P. Davison, banker and member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is executive head of the National War Council of the American Red Cross, and is personally directing the work of that organisation in Europe.

When my two sons went to camp, I waved them as cheery a good-bye as an inordinately proud mother could. They were big and strong. They were men, behaving as real men should. And they were taking up the cudgel against a barbarian which should be wiped off the earth.

These were the sentiments I mechanically voiced as I went to their rooms to put away the things which lay about, after a hasty packing. A pair of old shoes, a tennis racket with one string gone, a stringy necktie, and an old coat are discards which mothers ordinarily gather up and give to some charity, or consign to the rubbish heap. But something about these particular old shoes, racket, tie and coat brought to mind a series of pictures—homely, intimate pictures that recurred, not chronologically, but jumbled about.

I saw my sons in khaki, as they had just left me, their buttons lined up in a most incongruously neat array. This wasn't natural. My boys' buttons had never been of the neat variety. They were always off. I had innumerable incidents to prove it—gaping blouses, safety-pin substitutes on small trousers, and coat belts dangling.

Old Shoes Made New

Then, the puttees—so trim and bright. Why they made these old shoes left behind look like the shoddy footwear of a tramp! Funny things, man-shoes—tops so short in proportion to the shoe lengths. It seemed but a little while ago they were to have their first boys' shoes with "hooks."

And there I was, sentimentalising over a few old clothes my boys had left behind—pursuing the same mental process hundreds of mothers the world over have followed when their sons went off to war. I forgot the mothers of France and England who have given so bravely of their men, and I indulged in a half hour of worry—intensive and all inclusive.

I didn't spend much time thinking about the actual dangers of war—the shot and shell, shrapnel, etc. Instead, I worried over the little things, sleeping on damp ground, inadequate changes of clothing, those innumerable things our boys themselves list under "coddling."

A Woman's Job

And finally, having run the gamut of small worries, I struck the one nearest to the heart of every mother—the lack of home influences. My sons, and all woman's sons, were going away from that indefinable something which means "home"—which stands for a refining influence that has surrounded them from babyhood. What, in camp and trench, on furlough and in the horror of a German prison camp, would keep this home influence alive? It seemed essentially a woman's job to see that the home followed the boy.

From the time our sons leave for camp, until they shall return victorious, they are cared for as no other army is safeguarded. In the camps there are the Y.M.C.A. huts, where the boys can spend a quiet evening writing home, making new acquaintances, indulging in a game of billiards, or reading from a well-stocked library provided by the American Library Association. This same association furnishes books on military tactics, philosophy, business principles—a store from which the men can carry on the education that, at first, we thought war would interrupt.

Religious Services

There are religious services for all who care to attend—denominational or undenominational, according to the boy's taste. The National Catholic War Council, through its Knights of Columbus, provides Catholic chaplains. The Jewish Welfare Board has representatives of the Jewish faith to preach to its boys. Both of these latter organisations maintain huts at camps, where their own men—and all men—are welcomed and entertained; where their women relatives and friends who visit them are given refreshment and assistance in finding the men they have come to see.

Our own Y.W.C.A. maintains Hostess Houses at all the large camps—bits of home attractively decorated and arranged, where the mothers, wives, sisters, friends and even babies of the men are welcomed and assisted. The houses have thoroughly equipped cafeterias, where the men can drop in and get the delicacies which are inevitably associated with home.

For the men who go to large cities—often as strangers—for a short leave, the War Camp Community Service maintains Information Bureaus, issues pamphlets describing important places of interest, and recommends hotels, lodging houses, etc. It operates community houses and social centers, plans dances and suppers, banquets and excursions for your boy and mine. It is due to this organisation that people have been pursuaded to take soldiers into their homes for a quiet evening and dinner, making the boy feel that he is a welcome guest of a host proud of the work the boy is doing.

When the men leave camp to go overseas, there are Y.M.C.A. houses at all large ports of embarkation. Y.M.C.A. secretaries accompany the men on the transports and again there are Y.M.C.A. huts at the foreign port of debarkation. These huts are all concentrated bits of home, subtly impressing on the boy the assurance that strange though his war life may be, the home is with him always. They are equipped with books provided by the American Library Association. These magazines, on which you place a one-cent stamp over here and mail "somewhere" are scattered throughout the communities on both sides of the Atlantic where your boys are.

At the front, the Y.M.C.A., the Jewish Welfare Board, the K. of C. "carry on," through the medium of canteens and huts, as stretcher bearers, and general bolsterers of the boy's morale. The Salvation Army men and lassies, magnificently minister to the soldiers at the front, often under fire themselves, sleeping time and time again in the mud of the trenches or in dug-outs—oblivious alike to danger and discomfort.

Each of these organisations has women workers, who understand how hungry a boy in France gets for the sight and sound of a woman—an American woman, one of the home folks, and these workers give royally of their sympathy, their help, and their companionship. The Salvation Army carries sewing machines with them, and we mothers need have no worries about buttons.

The Council of Jewish Women has followed the other women's organisations. They have sent overseas a Women's Division of one hundred for special work among the Jewish men and particularly among the Jewish women in the war-racked countries. In this, the Council of Jewish Women is joined with the Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, and the Y.M.C.A. and kindred associations. Wherever the Jewish Welfare Board has gone, the Jewish woman has followed.

If it so chances that one of our boys falls a prisoner and is sent to Switzerland, through the medium of the Y.M.C.A. in Copenhagen, and Switzerland, though the medium of neutral agencies like the Danish Red Cross, reach him a cheering and a helping hand. Packages sent from home by friends and relatives are forwarded to him.

We women have rallied to every call which has come heretofore, and we must not let our efforts flag now.

Morgenthau Would Chasten Germany

(Continued from Page 14)

have a method of handling the human mind that has been twisted out of its normal course in its early impressionable years. They call this the process of re-education. It is a process of substituting healthy thoughts for diseased thoughts, of right attitudes for wrong attitudes, and developing a normal mentality to take the place of an abnormal mentality. Some such process of re-education must be applied to Germany, if she is to cease to be a menace to the world—if the world, indeed, is to be a fit place for peaceful, liberty-loving democracies such as are the powers that are now overcoming the Kaiser's legions.

Germany Needs A Shock

"How is this change to be brought? It is not the insoluble problem that it may seem to be at first. Let us again regard this as a problem of perverted psychology. Experience has demonstrated that there is one way which is particularly valuable in setting straight a mind that has been started wrong in its early impressionable years. A terrible nervous shock frequently produces the most beneficial and health-making results. Nothing would do Germany so much good in the present crisis as such a shock.

"This is the reason why a complete military defeat is the essential preliminary to ending the war. There is not the slightest doubt that, at this present moment, Germany still believes that she is superior to the rest of the world in war, and that she regards her present reverses as merely temporary, serious enough perhaps to justify her in making an inconclusive peace, but not serious enough to dissuade her from her great enterprise of universal empire. If permitted to do so, she will temporarily lay down her arms and immediately begin repairing the injuries to her military machine.

"In Constantinople I had many talks with a typical German Junker and militarist, the German Ambassador, Baron von Wangenheim. He was always discussing the 'next war' as though it were something that had already been determined upon. 'We have failed this time,' he would tell me, 'but we shall now store up enough copper, cotton, and other materials for a five years' war, and next time we shall not fail.'

"This represents the state of mind of Germany today. The German people have not abandoned their faith in militarism as the finest expression of their national life or in war as their first duty as Germans. Only an overwhelming defeat will ever make them see a new light. I do not believe that any peace should be made until this defeat has been administered to them.

Take War Into Germany

"I am emphatically one of those who believe that this war should be taken into Germany. I believe that the afflictions which Germany has visited upon other nations should be visited on Germany. Though I do not believe that we should ravage German cities as Germany has ravaged those of France and Belgium, yet I think that our armies might give the German territories a few wholesome examples of the kind of warfare their soldiers have made on Allied soil.

"I do not advocate this policy from any feeling of revenge, but merely from a sense of justice. It is practically the only way in which the world can protect itself from another attack; the only way in which we can permanently save our own homes and our institutions from the constantly impending threat of another assault. I believe that it is the only way in which Germany can be cured of the disease that now afflicts her. There is only one kind of a Germany that will cease to menace the world, and that is a chastened Germany. There is only one way to chasten Germany, and that is to defeat her so completely that the memory will not pass out of her mind for many generations. Such a defeat is absolutely essential to the re-education of Germany along the lines of civilisation and democracy.

"Do not think that we can destroy the German military machine merely by making peace with it. It must be destroyed as a physical fact; all the German armies must be demobilised, all their guns and munitions must be taken away, their fortresses must be razed, their munition factories must be demolished, and their fleet must be distributed.

"I may be laying down a large program, but it can be done; our own country can send, not three or five million men, but as many millions as the job will demand. Do not let that German military machine, a little wounded, creep back to its hangar in Germany, there to be repaired for another attack. If we should do this, it is certain that posterity would judge that our crime, in leaving this organisation its capacity for destruction, would be as great as the crime of having created it.

Eliminate The Hohenzollerns

"Another thing is necessary if this German mentality is to be restored to a condition of health. That is the elimination of the instructors who have so perverted the nation's instincts. In the reorganisation of Europe there can be no place found for the Hohenzollerns and their kind. These wretches are nothing but the marplots of civilisation. Their very existence is a challenge to everything that democracy holds dear. In a modern world they are merely the survivors of the worst ruffianism of the Middle Ages. These Imperial families and the junker aristocracy that supports them are the agencies who have perverted the German mind and tamed the German people to be the instruments of all the devastation that now afflicts the world.

"Do we propose to let these men go without punishment? Let us not be fooled into permitting them to play 'possum,' to pretend to be sick, perhaps even dead. Let us take care that this is their actual state. These Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs and their junkers started out to destroy democracy. They have failed in this enterprise, at least for the present.

"Let us accept their challenge; let us start out to destroy autocracy, and let us not stop half way. Let us say to these Kaisers that we are ready for the battle which they themselves have proposed, that we are completely stripped for combat, and that we propose to fight until one of us is destroyed. That is just what President Wilson has said, and that is the reason why his latest message to Germany will become one of the greatest documents of history.

"So, to come back to my first point I do believe that Germany can be made a democracy—a great democracy. But I regard her utter defeat in a military sense and the elimination of her war lords as the essential preliminaries to the new German democratic state. These changes are necessary to re-establish the healthy and normal mentality which is the first requirement if she is to emerge from the present war a nation with which the rest of the world can consent to associate as a brother."

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Y.M.C.A. Men In Siberia Win Affection Of Czechs

'Uncles From America', They Are Called By Heroic Fighting Men From Bohemia

"Uncles from America" is the title bestowed upon the corps of American Y.M.C.A. workers on service with the Czecho-Slovak army, a title of particular significance coming from the fighting Czechs and illustrating admirably the esteem the Y.M.C.A. men have won.

The story of the "uncles" is told in a report made to the Y.M.C.A. here by Eng. J. Rezac, of the Czecho-Slovak Army, who has been in Shanghai recently purchasing supplies and who pays a high tribute to the Association's work in the North. The report follows:

"Gentlemen:

"You have asked me for a report on the work of your delegates at the Czecho-Slovak front.

"It would be a great honor and a great pleasure for me to describe at length all your delegates are doing for our brothers at the front, but to do you justice I should write a whole book, and this is beyond my capacity. We feel better than we can express, and words are a poor substitute for our feelings.

"The best proof how our soldier-volunteers appreciate your humanitarian activities is in the name they have found for your delegates. They call them 'Uncles from America.' Now for a Czech to have an uncle from America is the acme of good luck. The emigrants to America from Bohemia count by the hundred thousands in the course of long years. Many of them have made fortunes of which relations in Bohemia have sometimes largely benefitted, and so to have an uncle from America is the dream of all nephews.

"The fact that your workers have been given that qualification shows what benefit they are bestowing on our boys and I know from my own observation how fully the men you have sent out deserve the name they have been given.

"Our soldiers are not given to exaggeration, they are rather sober and their gratitude has to be won in earnest, but when it is won it is deep and lasting and your association has certainly won that gratitude in a high degree. It is only long after the war that all you have done will be fully known and appreciated, but I can say at this moment already that your work among the Czecho-Slovaks will be written in golden letters in the history of your Association.

"With every one of our regiments there was one of your delegates; each regiment had its uncle from America and that uncle was more than an uncle, for he cared like a father for the well-being of our boys. They provided books and newspapers, cared for private correspondence, supplied cigars and cigarettes, and arranged for various amusements. Sports were encouraged and all sporting requisites freely provided.

"In the trains stalls and tea-rooms were organised, and in larger centers American clubs were opened. Cinematograph shows were numerous, both amusing and interesting, they allowed our boys to forget for a time the terrible privations of war and, really, in Siberia it was often necessary to forget—forget!

"The uncle from America always managed to have cigarettes and tobacco to distribute. In the clubs good beer at cheap prices was to be had, and our soldiers could listen to airs familiar to them reproduced by the gramophone or played on the piano. The clubs were nicely arranged and there was always a cordial feeling of good-fellowship and proper amusement.

"One of the most popular 'uncles from America' was the delegate with the 5th Tirailleurs regiment, which bears the name of T. G. Masaryk. This delegate was Dr. Persic, and he was simply adored by our boys. There was not one of them who would not have risked his life for him. Dr. Persic wore our uniform, having been made an honorary Trailleur (Strelec).

"He was a particular favorite with our regimental band, whose playing he much appreciated, and he got an ovation from our musicians whenever he appeared. As a physician he rendered also valuable services, and he contributed interesting and useful articles to our newspaper. He realised exactly the great love of their country which filled the hearts of our soldiers and he eloquently described in improvised speeches, and in articles, the joys that awaited our boys on their return to their country, then free and prosperous, and whose liberty and prosperity would be largely due to the sacrifices of our Czecho-Slovak army.

"He often expressed the hope that he would be able to accompany our boys to Bohemia after the war, but destiny decided otherwise. Our great friend died in Vladivostok on his return to the port, tenderly cared for to the last by our soldiers and deeply mourned by them.

"Days and years will pass, the terrors of this terrible war will be forgotten, but our soldiers will certainly never forget your delegates, our dear 'uncles from America' who have built for themselves an imperishable monument in our hearts.

"Signed: Eng. Rezac,
"Czecho-Slovak Army.
"Shanghai, November 1918."

Motion To Quash Charge Against Mr. Krisel Lost

The motion to quash the motion, made in the nature of an information, for the disbarment of Mr. Alexander Krisel by the United States Court for China, is overruled in an order handed down by Judge C. S. Lobingier. The order grants the motion made in behalf of Mr. Krisel for the striking out of part of the information and also grants the request for an extension of time to file an answer.

The motions in Mr. Krisel's behalf were filed by Mr. W. S. Fleming, of the firm of Fleming and Davies, and Mr. Robert T. Bryan, Jr. appears as Special Assistant United States District Attorney in the case. Judge Lobingier's order follows:

The respondent moves to quash the motion, in the nature of an information, on the ground that the one who appears therein as accuser and who signs and verifies the same "has not been lawfully appointed Special Assistant United States District Attorney." It appears from the evidence that the following document is on file in the office of the official whose name is attached:

"To whom it may concern.

"This is to certify than I have appointed Robert T. Bryan, Jr. Esquire, as Special Assistant District Attorney of the United States to act for the Government of the United States of America in criminal proceedings against Jose A. Diaz.

(Signed) Chauncey P. Holcomb,
United States District Attorney.
Shanghai, China, July 26, 1918."

The general rule is that a prosecuting attorney has authority with the approval of the court to employ special counsel to assist him. Special assistants for Federal district attorneys in the United States are expressly provided for whenever in the opinion of the Attorney-General "the public interest requires it." As respondent's counsel concedes, the Secretary of State must be substituted for that officer in dealing with the District Attorney for China. The records of this Court show that the present Acting and Special District Attorney was originally appointed by the Court upon authority previously received from the State Department, which was renewed later at the request of the regular District Attorney, and that the former took, subscribed and filed an official oath.

The proceedings referred to in the District Attorney's letter of appointment of July 26 led not merely to one prosecution but to seven, in all of which the Special Attorney so appointed appeared as prosecutor with full sanction of the Court and without objection by any one. Later his services were continued and utilised in other proceedings by the Acting District Attorney who ultimately prepared and signed the following:

"To whom it may concern:

"This is to inform you that Robert T. Bryan, Jr., is the Special Assistant United States District Attorney of the United States Court for China."

This was not, as suggested by respondent's counsel, the delegation of delegated power; for, as has been said, the State Department was the direct source of the Acting, as well as of the regular, District Attorney's authority. It was rather the statement of a fact and the recognition of a situation which had existed for some time with the Court's knowledge and approval. The appointment, indeed, was made after the Court had left for sessions on the circuit so that its formal sanction was not obtained. But upon its return, learning of the appointment, the Court was pleased to approve it and to utilise the special attorney so designated in making certain investigations, the regular District Attorney having meanwhile gone on leave. But such formality as commissions and oaths, however necessary they may be for the regular incumbents of an office, especially where compensation from public funds is involved, have not usually been required for those whose employment is by its very terms casual and temporary. Recently at Tientsin the Court had occasion informally to call upon the Judge Advocate of the Army to act as Prosecuting Attorney, and previously Special Attorneys had been named either by the Judge or the District Attorney without oath or commission. Respondent's counsel states that when he was Special United States Attorney he thinks he was given a written appointment by the Court and he thinks that he filed a written oath. A careful search by the staff of this Court fails to disclose a letter written to said counsel by the then regular District Attorney, (Dr. Hinckley), reciting that the former

"took charge at my request of prosecutions in two actions for forgery against P. Grimes."

and expressing the opinion that "the authority of this office under the Statutes extends to engaging such assistance."

The implication seems plain that no other authority was invoked in that instance and it was manifestly less formal than that of the present accuser.

II

We have said this much in justice to the Special Attorney whose authority to sign as such has been challenged and of whose right thus to appear we have no doubt. But we are equally convinced that it would have made no difference in this instance if he had not been originally appointed by the regular District Attorney nor his services utilised and continued by the Acting and Special District Attorney with the knowledge and sanction of the Court. For the statute under which this proceeding is brought expressly provides that where the facts are not within the knowledge of the court the proceeding "may be taken upon the information of another." This would not even require the moving part to be an attorney-at-law, and if respondent's contention were sound the only effect would be to treat the phrase "Special Assistant United States District Attorney" as surplusage just as respondent now asks us to treat a part of the information. For respondent's inquiry as to who is his accuser is answered by the informaton itself in which the party who signs and verifies it "accuses Alexander Krusel," etc.

We cannot, therefore, regard this motion as a meritorious one and as it avowedly does not affect the merits of the case and as the accuser's capacity, whatever it might be, could not prejudice the respondent, the motion is overruled.

III

Respondent also files a motion to strike from the information the following excerpt from the charge to the jury in the cause in which, it is alleged, another was convicted for following respondent's advice:

"Now we come to Mr. Krisel. Mr. Krisel's evidence is undoubtedly in favor of the accused. If you were to follow Mr. Krisel's evidence it seems to me you would be pretty well bound to acquit the accused. The Crown Advocate did not refer to him in his reply, nor did Mr. Jenkin, and I think that it was perhaps a wise forbearance on Mr. Jenkin's part that he did not do so. You will feel at once that if, although he happens to be a witness for the Crown, he was the accused's own lawyer, you ought not to be asked to treat him as hostile to the accused, as a witness for the Crown and so to follow implicity what he said in order to discredit the case for the Crown. He was wisely left out. If he is left out, we are reduced to the evidence of one witness, and that is Sergt. Woodfield."

We are of the opinion that this is evidence rather than a proper part of the informations. It is true that the Supreme Court has held that formal pleadings are not required in disbarment proceedings. But where, as here, the proceeding was instituted by a formal pleading it seems better, in order to avoid unwise precedents, to follow the settled rules. The motion to strike is therefore sustained but without prejudice to the admissibility in evidence of the matter therein specified.

Respondent's application for an extension of time to December 10 for answer is also granted.

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Correspondence

The Row In "B." Company S.V.C.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—You have mentioned in your esteemed paper S.V.C. Order No. 101 dated December 6, in which it is stated that I am dismissed from the Corps, and in justice to myself I ask you to allow me to make a statement.

No reasons have been given and I have written to the Commandant asking for reasons and for proof of any action on my part warranting such a step.

I am advised that I have good grounds for an action for defamation of character, but I do not feel that my character has been damaged one iota; any disgrace there may be must fall upon those who through lack of understanding and good leadership have allowed the company to get into its present condition. My record in the S.V.C. and with the Chinese Boy Scouts as Scoutmaster is sufficient to show that I have been willing to do my part in public service.

Being "fed up" with the way things were going in the Company I determind to resign and having fulfilled all obligations under the Regulations gave in my kit on October 22, and on the same date placed my resignation in the Captain's hands, from which date no Company orders have been sent to me.

The Captain refused to accept my resignation but when I pointed out that the Municipal Regulations gave no authority to refuse to accept a resignation he finally replied that "Your inability to trace from the Corps Regulations any authority to refuse to accept your resignation from the date proffered does not established the correctness of your views, as the interpretation of the Corps Regulations does not rest with you." And yet the Regulations were the only foundation of the voluntary contract between the Council and myself.

Please note that my resignation took place on October 22 *three days before the Captain's report* which resulted in the Court of Enquiry and before any one had heard of such a Court of Enquiry, and 45 days before Corps Order No. 101 was issued. Indeed it seems that my prompt resignation made the Captain feel that he must do something or all the non-commissioned officers would resign.

Having resigned I did not attend the Court of Enquiry but though I offered to attend in my private capacity it was refused. However, I drew up a statement of facts regarding my own case and forwarded it to the President for the information of the Court.

It does not require a very clear mind, to see that the Council runs rather a serious risk, for the Council is ultimately responsible. The point I have mentioned affects the whole Corps, and I am ready at any time to face a full, open, impartial enquiry.

In conclusion please allow me to copy the concluding part of my statement.

"I sincerely regret having been compelled out of self-respect to resign. I desired to be transferred to some other company for a different branch of training but understood that Captain Cubitt refused to consider such requests. The reason for my resignation from 'B' Company British S.V.C. is that I cannot remain in a Company where the Captain is so much out of touch with the men and as in this case ignores both Corps and Company regulations. It is necessary for the efficiency of a Volunteer Company that a large degree of confidence should exist between officers and men. I have always taken great interest in Volunteer affairs and am sorry I have been compelled to resign in this manner. I did not give the reason mentioned before to the Captain when I sent him my resignation out of respect for him, but I stated that I reserved the right to make my reason known later if necessary."

For the present the matter rests there.

Thanking you for allowing me to take up so much space in your paper, I remain, Yours truly,

ARTHUR J. HEAL.

Shanghai, December 7, 1918.

PUNISHED FOR WASTING FOOD

What Everybody Should Remember

You waste food if you eat it and get no benefit. And you will be punished. Your stomach will punish you. The food which you do not digest will ferment and give you pains. You will be weakened, become underfed—however much you eat. Your appetite will be poor, and if you are hungry, it will not be the healthy hunger which comes from all of the last meal having been digested and used in strengthening and nourishing you for your work, but an unnatural craving, caused by an irritable stomach.

To get strength and nourishment out of food, your blood must be pure and rich. Healthy blood extracts nourishment from food and carries it to feed the muscles and nerves. That is why people who take Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people always notice an improved and natural appetite after a few days. Their blood is being purified and the pills are making new blood for them, which enables them to get full value for their meals. This new blood tones up the whole system, indigestion is dispelled and normal health is restored.

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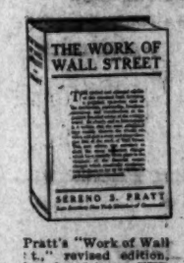

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HOW FIRST U.S. ARMY AGAIN IN MAJOR ATTACK, GAINED THE ARGONNE

Americans Struck Between River Meuse And Great Tangle Of Forest

NEW DIVISIONS IN BATTLE

Yanks Who Push Ahead Near Verdun Never Knew Rigors Of Winter In France

(*From The Stars and Stripes, Oct. 4*)

At dawn on September 26, 1918, the First American Army, flushed with its first swift success at St. Mihiel, struck its second blow on a wide front northwest of Verdun—struck and drove the Germans from many a town and village, from many a hill and valley they had held since the first weeks of the world war.

All that region the night before had been blasted by such a concourse of guns as had had no precedent in American history, and by sundown of the second day the Infantry, which swarmed forward through the mist of Thursday morning, had fought its way far into the wild forest of Argonne, had carried by storm the forbidding height of Montfaucon, had restored village after village to France, and had sent more than 8,000 prisoners trotting back through the chill September rain to the waiting pens behind.

The attack was made on a 20-mile front. The communiques of the first two days announced that troops from 12 States—Pennsylvania, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana—were participating in the action.

In all that battleline there was not a gunner at his lanyard, not a cook straining to push his kitchen forward, not a doughboy crouching ominous in the mud who did not know—and who was not immensely heartened by the knowledge—that at his own Army's left the French were fighting victoriously in Champagne; that to the north the British, Belgians and Yankees were forging ahead.

News Flashed By Wireless

He knew that he and his were taking part in the largest combined military movement the Western front had ever known—that they were taking part in a battle which, with intervals of quiet and taut expectancy, stretched from Lorraine to the North Sea.

The impression of a rain of blows upon the enemy's stupified head was conveyed through the air from the high wireless station on the Eiffel Tower in Paris, which sped to the uttermost reaches of the tingling front not only the news of progress in other sectors of France, but also the tidings of German disaster in far Macedonia and the Holy Land.

The proof of such concerted fighting could be read on every slope and crest on the American front. It could be noted in the feebleness with which the German artillery made answer to our own during the first two days of the battle. It could be noted in the scramble with which reserves came to the rescue on the third and fourth days and in the nature of those reserves.

Here was part of a division of which the other part was mixed up with the French in Champagne. Here was another division that had been caught and thrown into the gap while on its way from Alsace to some part of the German line in Flanders that had been shrieking for help.

On Memorable Ground

And in all that battleline from Verdun to the other side of the great forest there was not a Yankee who did not know he was fighting on ground hallowed far beyond our power to add or detract; that he was starting out from Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme of tragic memories; that he was advancing from blighted fields immortalised by those dead soldiers in horizon blue who stood fast there throughout the bitter months of 1916 and said of the invading horde: "They shall not pass."

Ahead of the doughboys, and beckoning to them, loomed Montfaucon, that village on a hilltop which is the highest point between the Aisne and the Meuse, and from whose church steeple, one visible for miles and miles around like a finger pointed to Heaven, the Crown Prince watched in 1916 the vain slaughter of his countrymen.

Now that watch tower is but crumbled stone—crumbled stone of which some has been spread and packed to make a road over which American kitchens are trundling with slum and coffee for American doughboys.

Never Knew A French Winter

But to those Americans whose prayer every morning and every night of their lives is that this young Army shall do the home folks proud the factor in this battle of greatest interest is just the fact that the initial attack on the whole 20-mile front was launched by divisions of which not one could tell what a winter in France is like. The attack was launched without taxing a single one of the really veteran divisions of the A. E. F.

What is more, two of the newly arrived divisions had never been in the line before, had never entered even the quietest sector, had never ducked their heads before the banshee wail of a German shell nor heard an American gun fired in anger.

One of these two newcomers—and surely this single fact will thrill a hundred million hearts back home—one of these green divisions, these Freshmen of the A. E. F., was met on the first day by a division of the celebrated Prussian Guard, and on that day chased those famous troops across seven kilometers of devastated France.

Guns Begin To Speak

It was at 2:30 on Thursday morning that, from every ridge and hillside from the Meuse to the Argonne, the guns began to speak. From far to the west in Champagne and from over to the east of Verdun there had come the sound of distant firing for three hours past, and now and again one of our own great shells had gone howling overhead.

The day had been one of shifting clouds and occasional autumnal rainsqualls. Now the moon shone clear and the stars were brilliant, but over the land a heavy white mist lay like a wet cloth, a sheltering mist through which the ever-thickening traffic crept silently along the roads that led to the battlefield.

Then, quite suddenly, all the guns spoke at once. It was the beginning of a three-hour bombardment which smashed German roads and wires, muted German batteries, sought out and pulverised German P. C.'s, fell like a rain of death on moving German troops, and drove scuttling under ground all living creatures over there.

No Answer Awakened

There was no answer. If there had been, it could not have been heard. For as many miles as one could see, by the myriad, ceaseless flashes in the night, our own guns were cursing from every crest and clump. At first you could hear the whine of our own shells, the echo from hill to hill, the harsh swishing of the water in the swamps, the angry rattle against the hogbacks and even, sometimes, the thrill, sharp commands, heard like football signals from some nearby battery. But as the fury reached its crescendo toward dawn, all these overtones were lost in the instant succession of the shots.

The cargo of many a ship, the stain and sweat of many a stevedore, the sale of untold thousands of Liberty bonds, the toil of many millions of devoted hands came into their own in that bombardment.

Its intensity can be estimated from the fact that the count of the rounds fired on one-third of the American front amounted to 10,000 from the larger guns and 70,000 from the 75's.

Its sound can be guessed by the fact that when, after dawn, the firing subsided somewhat and the batteries were content to shoot only one gun a minute, it seemed to the toilers underneath as though a strange, restful hush had settled over the world. One of those toilers, a driver on the high seat of an ammunition truck, shivered inside his leather jacket and confided to his steering-wheel:

"Oh, Lord, thanks be I'm not on the other end of that noise."

Just Before Zero

That noise reached its most deafening climax in the last few minutes before the zero hour. That is the period of most painful expectancy, when anxious eyes follow the creeping minute hands on thousands upon thousands of synchronised watches. At 5:30 the first faint sign of dawn would be showing in the east, the long waiting would be done, the Infantry would be up and over the top. And every one behind them, from the generals to the cooks, knew in his proud and confident heart that for a time there would be only one problem. For all the rest, there would be only the problem of keeping up with the doughboys.

Then 5:30 came and an observer, crouched in such a vantage point, say, as any one of those look-outs which indent the parapet on the crest of Hill 304, must needs strain his eyes through the mist that blanketed the valley below. The trenches and those within them were completely hidden from view. Then, a few moments later—and it was a sight to carry with him to his grave—out from under the edge of the mist, swarming like a multitude of tawny bees from some giant hive, out and on and up the hill the doughboys went.

In an instant, the wires hummed with the news. Signals flew from the hill tops, pigeons sprang into the air with the tidings and overhead the hovering aircraft paused, wheeled and started back. Soon from each of them would drop to some open field a gleaming cylinder, traceable in its passage through the air by its fluttering streamer of white, messages from the air to the waiting commanders in the rear.

'Over On The Minute'

The burden of all these messages was pretty much the same along the whole 20 mile front. Take one flashed back by a corporal, squatting, telephone in hand, at his look-out station. He may have tried to keep his voice level and military. His report, as it was caught on the typewriter in some message center far behind, will some day gather dust in the archives of the War Department at Washington. It read:

"Troops over the top with a yell on the minute."

It meant that the line—which had held at least that much ground for four long years and which had not moved an inch either way for more than a year—the line was moving at last, and toward Germany.

Then, as the infantry rushed forward, smothering or passing by the rearguard machine-gun nests and rounding up the disorganised German troops whose retreat had been cut off by the barrage every other arm of the service took up the strain of moving forward. At the end of the second day, the counter-attacks began, came thicker and faster in the days succeeding as the resistance stiffened, brought with them fierce, close hand-grenade fighting as the battleline swayed back and forth. But for the first two days, it was a matter of pursuit, and for all the Army, the sleepless task of keeping up with the Infantry.

Moving Up Starts Early

That movement had begun at midnight the night before. At midnight some battalions of 75's had fired a few rounds and then packed up to start forward through the mud and darkness, starting so early that before sundown they were pitched on new hillsides and, without waiting for camouflage or good emplacements, were firing steadily into the receding German lines.

The pace set for them can be gauged by the fact that one regimental aid station, after patching up the first wounded at its old stand until 9 on Thursday morning, jumped forward eight kilometers and was at work in Cuisy by noon of the first day. By sundown of that first day the Infantry lines in some places had gone forward more than five miles, and through the maze of traffic which clogged the roads, the urgent message ran back: "Guns before all else, and then food for the guns. Rations second, ammunition first."

To get the guns up, meat and coffee must wait. Everthing—except ambulances—must wait. If horses dragging the 75's through the mud should be killed or, having done their level best, should drop from exhaustion, then human muscles must push the guns on their way. If a big gun should capsize in some shell hole and despair of moving on to its assigned position, then it must make that shell hole its position and open fire from there. More than once these things happened.

The problem of moving up the guns and the other supplies was made both supremely important and supremely difficult through the first three days by the nature of the terrain over which the Americans were fighting—one of the most difficult battlefields in Europe—and by the condition in which four years of battle had left that terrain.

Here was a stretch of French country-side all little hills and valleys. In the summer of 1914 it was beautifully carpeted with green field after field of well husbanded farms, with here and there a golden wheat crop embroidered with scarlet poppies, and here and there a village of stone homes with red-tiled roofs.

Now it looks as though the hand of some grotesquely gigantic leper had reached out of the East and touched it. It is a dead country. There are no homes, no life, no verdure. Here and there is some crumbled stone where a house once stood, here and there the blackened stump of a blasted tree. For the rest there is only a scorched, bleak countryside, pitted with shell holes and mine craters like the face of the moon.

From these shell holes German rearguards turned their machine-guns on the backs of the advancing Yankees. From them, as the mists of the first morning cleared away, Germans emerged in batches large and small, to be taken into custody by the mopping-up parties and sent to the rear to swell to thousands the number of prisoners captured on the first day.

Still The Prisoners Come

Not only that first morning, but off and on through Thursday, Friday and Saturday, little groups of them would trickle out of the underground hiding places whither they had taken refuge when the shelling began and whence they had been afraid to come out, so deep-rooted was their conviction that Americans were accustomed to boil their prisoners in oil. There they would be found by Yanks on a still hunt for souvenirs.

Two famished boches emerged as late as Saturday from a deep dugout that was not more than a good rifle shot from the dugout of a general commanding an American reserve battalion.

Aside from these shell holes and remnants of abandoned trenches, the waterless, foodless land for several kilometers in depth offered not a vestige of shelter, not a hedge or even a clump of green behind which a gun might hide, or in the scant protection of which a line of trucks might move unobserved.

One Wall For A Village

As for the villages which the first few days recaptured, some are so completely obliterated that runners passed through them in broad daylight, never once dreaming that a village had ever stood there.

One messenger, knowing that a general's P. C. had been set up in a certain town which looked imposing enough on the map, found when he came to the place that only a part of one wall of one house remained to identify it. Against this wall, a telephone was placed.

"Where is the divisional P. C.?" the runner asked of the officer at the telephone.

"You're in it now," replied the officer with a grin.

Of other towns, such as Cuisy and Montfaucon or Bethincourt, more is left, but not enough on which to build anew, and sometimes you can recognise the church, where weeds grow rank through the stones of the floor, only by the remnants of painted angels littering a heap of stones which was once an altar.

But it was neither in terms of battle nor in terms of restoration that this terrain presented its most serious problem during the first few days of the battle. It was in terms of traffic.

Roads over which no vehicle had passed since the summer of 1914, roads recognisable after four years only as serpentine paths weaving disconsolately among the shell holes, roads in which mine craters yawned past all hasty bridging, these had to receive and bear during the first three days volume of heavy, ceaseless traffic that would have worried a dozen Lincoln Highways.

In Terms Of Traffic

That is why the pioneers—both Engineer and Infantry—went for days and nights without stopping to sleep or eat. That is why the clink of pick and shovel working ahead of the trucks, working under the trucks, will ever be music in the ears of the American Army. Theirs was the task of getting the guns up, and get them up they did, faster in some places than others, but still the guns moved on, through the rain, and the ammunition followed.

Even had the roads been perfect from the start, the traffic problem would have still been enormous, and those who went through it will never forget the paralysing congestion. Every one helped. Every one had to help. The sight no one could stand was the spectacle of a long train of ambulances stalled in the rain, the drivers raging, the onlookers cursing, only the wounded within silent and uncomplaining save when one of them might reach out and ask for a smoke or a pull on a passing canteen.

Perhaps, when it meant just a short but impassable blockade, an officer would leap down from a truck and call for volunteers. "These men have paid the price," he would call out in the darkness, "and we've got to see them through to the hospitals. Maybe we can cut a road through this wire and mud that will skirt these foundered trucks blocking the way. Pitch in, everybody."

Road Built In Twinkling

Then down from the trucks, out from under tarpaulins, emerging here from a hastily made bed beside the road or there from a roadside kitchen, the volunteers would come. The improvised road would be made in a twinkling, the litters would be carried across its torturingly humpy surface, the ambulances would trundle after and a little later the train of wounded would be creeping on its way to beds and warm food and expert, compassionate hands.

In such traffic jams, when an occasional ill-advised cart full of officers' baggage would be chucked ruthlessly to the side and when stubborn drivers must be coerced to breed in them then and there the right community spirit, the strong-armed M. P. was the king of the road and the hero of the hour.

Every cross road clamored for him over the wires. Things went best where the M. P. at the corner was a square-jawed, hard-boiled Yankee who when a truck seemed disinclined to do his bidding on the instant, would waste no words but draw his gun suggestively and say:

"You do what I tell you or I'll blow what little brains you've got to the other end of Hell."

At The End Of The Sixth Day

With roads laid under and in front of the moving traffic, with such M. P.'s to straighten out the tangles, slowly through the mud and rain the guns moved up.

By the end of the sixth day the Yankees in the Argonne had pushed on in some places to a depth of 12 kilometers, and everywhere held fast their new won territory, despite an ever stiffening resistance which took the form of repeated small-scale counter-attacks and the turning loose on the Americans of all the German tricks in machine-guns, shrapnel, hand grenades, minnenwerfers and gas.

On the extreme right the troops working up along that curve in the meandering Meuse, which fairly pocketed the enemy, had pushed through the troublesome woods above Septsarges and reached almost as far as Brieulle. Toward the center the lofty height of Montfaucon was serving American observers as a watch-tower, and the battle line had passed Cierges.

Most difficult of all had proved the Forest of Argonne itself, but into this treacherous wood the New York troops had fought their way foot by foot for a distance of over five miles. Fought their way? Hewed their way, rather, for the Forest of Argonne is such a wild tangle of ancient trees, rank underbrush and barbed wire as no American doughboys have had to face since the first troops went into the trenches.

Chopping A Way Through

The path would baffle a rabbit, and the machine-guns are strewn through the woods like snakes in the grass, but somehow the Infantry have pushed and fought and cut and chopped their way through.

Ahead of our line on the sixth day, the Germans had retreated to that third retirement position which they left half constructed in the late Autumn of 1917, a position strong in it natural defences but reinforced to no such extent as the Hindenburg Line, with which it cannot be tactically compared. It is rather a continuation of that retirement position to which the Germans were driven when the Americans sliced off the St. Mihiel salient. This retirement line in the Argonne they have named the Kriemhilde line, in honor of a bouncing lady who figured large in the Niebelungen Lied.

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The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bankers: Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir Nationall d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfon

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd. London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STAGE.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and fixed Deposits, in Taels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

I. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidental Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account and Dollar Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt.) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kalyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRNANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) ..... H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Ast. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ..... U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $1,713,000
H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore,
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars acording to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve ..... Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 450,000

HEAD OFFICE 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH
Manager.

26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1918.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Hanager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI ERANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco Se tle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4668 Compradore.
Central 4631 Night only.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2618 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
D. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tales and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a Specialty. We issue Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of Credit Buying and Selling Specie, Etc., Etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills Discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Business and Official Notices

CARGO FOR ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

will be accepted henceforth by the

Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers

For particulars please apply to the

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Foreign Export Dept.

Tel. North 167. 20379

Astor House Hotel

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11th, at 9 p.m.

Piano Recital

Chopin Evening

by the celebrated Polish Pianist

Jadwiga Zaleska

Admission $3.00: Tickets at Moutrie's and Astor House.

20350

Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely situated dwelling house in

TSINGTAO

Please apply to

J. TH. MONCHEN,
House Agent,
TSINGTAO.

P. O. Box 115 20380

Chen Chan Tai & Co.

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of produce: sable, ermine, otter, beaver, mink, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, raccoon, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox skins, etc., all of superior quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goatskin rugs in large sizes. Our furs are *superior* and *moderate in price.*

No. 133, Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933.

19732

UNION CHURCH

Monday, December 9th at 5.45 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

BY

MISS LYDIA B. BROWN
(Of Nanking)

Assisted by

MISS MYRA B. OLIVE
(Vocalist)

Collection in aid of Organ Maintenance Fund.

20358

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

SAEY TAI

TAILOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Monday, December 2nd.

We shall commence our Great Clearance SALE

30% Discount off all goods

For two weeks only

COMPRISING

Suitings for Winter, Indigo Blue Serges, Fancy Tweeds, Waterproof Cloth, Over-Coatings, Best Quality Tweed Suits. All materials are from the best home firms, and in the latest designs and colourings.

Also General Provisions Importers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

'XMAS SALE

P.350/1 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Telephone 3358.

20313

SZECHWAN PRODUCE

It takes time and money to become properly entrenched. Our experience cost us tens of thousands of taels. We invite you to appoint us as your sole Buying Agents in Szechwan Province. Join us whilst we are still young and ever growing stronger.

For particulars write to

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij tot Mijn,-Bosch-en Landbouw-Exploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

As the alteration of our Statutes in accordance with the Resolutions passed at our last General Meeting has been sanctioned by the Government of the Netherlands Indies, the New Companies have now to be registered here and it is anticipated that the scrip will be ready early in January. These Companies will be registered as The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Limited, and The Shanghai Exploration and Development Company, Limited.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st December, both days inclusive, and the scrip in the New Companies will be issued to those Shareholders on the Register on that date in accordance with the Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 22nd November, 1918.

20226

Massage and Swedish Treatments

Expert Masseur, Electrical and Swedish Treatments, by Thos. Burke, London, Eng. Cert. c/o Palace Hotel. Patients visited. The only graduated masseur in Shanghai.

20297

COAL

Our prices for December have been reduced:—

Best House Coal	No. 1	per ton	$26
" "	" 2	"	24
" "	" 3	"	22
" Kitchen	" 1	"	23
" "	" 2	"	21
Hongay Anthracite	" 1	"	33
"	" 2	"	31
Honan	" 1	"	29
"	" 2	"	28

Weight, Quality and Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

Phone, Central 3255.

Order books on application.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE

128A Szechuen Road.

19927

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venereal and Surgical Diseases.
Men and Women's Diseases.

Skin Diseases and Rheumatism (injection of all kinds of vaccine serums, and 1914 (606). Test of blood.

Charges moderate.

(Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

11 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2279.

17846

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,

Time 9-12 : 2-6

Tel. 1916.

17267

HOW Y.M.C.A. SERVES IN SIBERIA WINTER

Armistice Does Not End Need Which This Organisation Fills

SOLDIERS ENJOY CARS

There They Are Good Fellows Together, Forgetting Loneliness And Homesickness

By William Dudley Pelley

Whether the armistice on the Western front means peace within the next few months or whether the Germans want one more bloody fling for their money with the absurd idea of bulldozing the Allies or holding their armies at bay while the Hun diplomats wrangle and try to effect a compromise, one thing is certain: Demobilisation isn't coming so quickly that the Red Triangle won't have another war winter and another war winter for the Red Triangle means the need of money to keep up the good work so long as there is a single soldier in harness. Regardless of what the Military decide, there will be no armistice for the Y.M.C.A. between now and spring. So long as there are Allied soldiers away from home and relatievs and friends, the Red Triangle must stay on the job.

Particularly is this true in Siberia. The great tragedy on the Western front may be forgiven and half forgotten long before the mean miserable warfare which is tearing Russia apart and reducing her to a country of junk, is ended. It will be many a long dreary day and night yet before the last Allied soldier can quit "Holy" Russia. Now, more than ever before, must the Red Triangle carry on its work among the Siberians and Russians and Czechs and Japanese and English and French and Italians and Yanks. The far-sighted men at the head of the Y.M.C.A. in this part of the world appreciate this perfectly. They are planning accordingly. The Red Triangle in Siberia and Russia will play a big part in the time of reconstruction just ahead. For the "Y" men there can be no weariness in well-doing not yet.

Long Dreary Winter Ahead

Regardless of what transpires in France, for the boys in Siberia there is a long dreary winter ahead with no social diversion except what the Red Triangle can provide. No white man can journey though this land of awful winter desolation and gain an idea of what the Allied soldiers are facing and refuse to "dig down" in the name of good-fellowship and help keep this big work going.

One night two or three weeks ago I found myself in one of the "big" cities of central Siberia where large numbers of Allied troops were stationed. It was a dirty, unkempt, miserable hole of a place. No theaters were open. There were no movie shows because there was no way of bringing in films. Books and magazines were unprocurable because books and magazines are made to be kept back in civilisation on reading tables and in closets and stored away in attics and by no possible chance sent to soldiers who might appreciate them. The city street-lighting system had undergone too much heart strain after the vicissitudes of the last few months and the town was dark and gloomy. To make things still more cheerless and unbearable, the first raw blizzard of the season was blowing in off the steppes. Soldiering in that town on that night was like being marooned on the center of a Kansas prairie.

The Y.M.C.A. Cars

A few hundred feet down the freight yards, however, were three big freight cars which had arrived in town that afternoon. They were queer-looking cars with windows cut in their sides from which came a warm, ruddy, sociable glow. There were steps up into them and the wild wind off the steppes was catching the sparks from the chimneys through their roofs and whirling them fantastically about with the snow flakes, sparks which meant warm fires crackling inside. On the sides of those cars were white sign boards and in the half-light of the snowy night stood out plainly huge red triangles.

It's when he's in such a predicament as soldiering on such a night in such a God-forsaken place that a fellow appreciates the Y.M.C.A. I can see again the silhouetted shapes of the muffled figures headed against the blow and hear the scuff of their heavy boots on the sleet which had fallen as the boys made unerringly (and mighty thankfully) for those cars. I can catch again the whiff of the coffee on the big samovars within and experience the atmosphere of goodfellowship as the boys thronged those pitifully inadequate wagons that meant music and warmth and companionship and a cubby shelter from out that bleak night. I was only sad because I knew of a dozen places in great Siberia at the moment where the boys were stationed without those cars because the appropriation for Siberia had been exhausted and there were not enough on account of finances to go around. The Red Triangle got hold of me on that particular night with a significance it had not held before.

It isn't the bally little refreshments which the boys can buy from the Red Triangle which cut the big figure in this work. It's the service the Red Triangle renders, the social center with which it supplies him, the chance it offers on a night like this one and thousands of other such nights to get together with his fellows and drive away his loneliness and homesickness and keep him from doing things in sheer desperation which are abnormal for him to do.

So giving to the "Y" in this drive is a proposition to appeal to the sporting blood of every man with red corpuscles who but for the luck of chance might be in the predicament of the fellows who must put in this winter in bleak Siberia. It's an appeal to the freemasonry of goodfellows everywhere to show some regard to the chap in a tough situation who's there because it's his duty. It's a call for money in personal appreciation of what the boys at the front are doing. It's sending a personal emissary along in the person of a Red Triangle secretary to do the work, supply the comforts, offer the hundred-and-one little services and courtesies and kindnesses which each one of us would do if we could drop the task at home and go along with the boys and get a hand in ourselves. This drive is a testimonial from individual to individual; from the man at home to the man at the front, from one goodfellow to another.

We are devoutly praying that this Christmas may be one of peace on earth and good-will to men, indeed. But the "Y" must continue to stand by the fellows who must nevertheless spend it away from home and stay on the job for a long time yet. Let them feel they're being remembered by giving generously of the wherewithal to keep the Red Triangle running true to form!

NOTICE

I hereby announce that I have by mutual arrangement resigned from the firm of Harvie, Cooke and Co., and have no further interest in the business after 31st December, 1918.

A. W. DEWHURST.

20372

NOTICE

Yangtsze Wharf Properly at Pootung

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company having heard that certain parties are negotiating for the purchase of the property known as the Yangtsze Wharf and situate on the River at Pootung between the China Merchants' Eastern wharf and the Kailan Administration's wharf hereby give notice that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company is the sole owner of the land measuring Forty-five Mow or thereabouts on which the wharf and godowns are erected and that no other party is entitled or authorised to sell or dispose of the same or any part thereof.

Dated the 5th day of December, 1918.

PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON,
Solicitors for
The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

20378

WESTERN BRANCH TEL. 5346 171 AVE JOFFRE (Founded in 1897)

V. K. SHEN & SON

Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators

3 BUBBLING WELL RD. TELEPHONE 1719

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE

Continental Import & Export Company

8 MUSEUM ROAD.

18867

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS

Sheep or Camel Hair

Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY

127 Peking Road

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 7, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Lands Tls. 69.00

Unofficial

Langkats Tls. 19.00
Langkats Tls. 19.25 December
S'hai and H'kew Wharf Tls. 90.00 December
Shanghai Lands Tls. 69.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, December 7, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Hall & Halz 7% Debs. Tls. 88.00 cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 134.00 Dec.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received from their Singapore Agents the following telegraphic report in connection with the last weekly report auctions held on Wednesday, December 4:

No 1 Smoked Sheet—$0.73 per pound equivalent to 1s. 8¾d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—$0.75 per pound equivalent to 1s. 9½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market steady demand is moderate, offered 1,386 tons, sold 722 tons.

Silk Market

In Messrs. William Little and Co.'s report for week ending December 6, we find the following:

White Silk.—We have to report a very quiet week, with market ruling easier.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Kung Kee Mars. 1, Tls. 505.

Stock in Shanghai:

	1918-1919 piculs	1917-1918 piculs	1916-1917 piculs
White Silk	2,500	3,000	1,500
Yellow Silk	6,000	3,000	2,500
Wild Silk	300	500	200

Rubber Outputs

	Oct.	Nov.
Alma	32,000	32,500
Amherst	5,400	5,660
Anglo-Dutch	61,000	61,000
Anglo-Java	177,000	173,000
Ayer Tawah	24,000	24,300
Batu Anam	26,700	20,431
Bukit Ton Alang	11,244	11,500
Bute	14,800	16,027
Chempedak	8,700	9,500
Chemor	19,854	19,131
Cheng	17,433	16,578
Consolidated	44,287	54,224
Dominion	36,936	31,006
Gula Kalumpong	66,000	86,500
Java Consolidated	59,000	62,000
Kamunting	20,414	27,395
Kapala	12,410*	11,871
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	7,400	7,680
Kota Bahroe	30,245	30,408
Kroewoek	46,000	50,000
Langkat	71,986	—
Padang	22,806	25,000
Permata	5,602	—
Pengkalan	15,647	17,695
Repah	16,000	18,000
Samagaga	15,100	—
Semambu	14,042	10,706
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	44,200	*33,176
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang	12,537	12,270
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,500	8,500
Shanghai-Seremban	11,038	12,137
Shanghai-Pahang	9,017	12,094
Shanghai-Sumatra	61,150	52,960
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	8,555	11,291
Sungei	20,050	22,071
Taiping	10,625	—
Tanah Merah	29,900	31,500
Tebong	60,000	75,000
Ulobri	5,726	5,293
Ziangbe	61,000	60,630

*Decrease due to excessive rains.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on December 3, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	18-20
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Sole	"	16-30
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	25-30
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Woodcock	"	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	15-20
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-10
Peaches	"	10-16
Pears	"	10-15
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	"	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	per lb.	16-18
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	"	50-60
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	6-7
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Peas	per lb.	15-16
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	"	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.20
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.55
Bran	"	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	20.50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. MELVILLE.
Chief Inspector.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

(Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads)

Today! Today!! Today!!!

Matinee and Evening

PROGRAMME

"THE RED AGE"

3rd and 4th Episodes

and

COMEDIES

New Programme for Monday Tomorrow

From 7.15 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.

"PEG O' THE RING"

11th, 12th, and 13th Episodes

From 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Seven Reels of Amusing Comedies

Dress Circle Seats 40 Cents.
Box Seats 50 Cents.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Korea Maru	Nov.	8
Ecuador	Nov.	9
Siberia Maru	Nov.	17
China	Nov.	24
Tenyo Maru	Nov.	30
Colombia	Dec.	7
For Seattle		
Katori Maru	Oct.	29
Suwa Maru	Nov.	29
For Tacoma		
Andes Maru	Nov.	9
Justin	Nov.	8
Grayson	Nov.	26
Africa Maru	Dec.	5
For Vancouver		
Stanley Dollar	Nov.	14
Harold Dollar	Nov.	17
Madras	Dec.	1
For London, etc.		
Sussex	Nov.	1
Shidzuoka Maru	Nov.	15
Aki Maru	Nov.	22
For Marseilles:		
Paul Lecat	Nov.	17
Yesan Maru	Nov.	17
Shinfuku Maru	Nov.	26
For Bombay		
Hejaz	Dec.	7

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—Overcast and Misty weather during the whole day; W. to N.W. winds are setting in on the Northern coasts, while the barometers rise on the continent at the rear of two depressions putting to sea in S. Manchuria and in Kiangsu.

7.—Overcast and misty weather with N.N.W. breezes. Barometers rising.

Saturday, December 7, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	769.30	769.45
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.29	30.29
Variation for mm 24h	−0.46	−1.33
Variation for mm 12h	↑0.74	−0.13
Wind—Direction	Calms	ENE
Wind—Kilom per hour	0	19
Wind—Miles	0	11.8
Temperature—Cen	8°1	10°7
Temperature—Fah	46.6	51.3
Humidity co:	90	71
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Amusements

"PERSHING'S CRUSADERS!"

In Seven Reels

United States Official War Pictures

Presented by the Commitee On Public Information will be exhibited

At the

Olympic Theatre

For Three Nights Only

Dec. 7th, 8th and 9th

and

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.

Booking at

Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Prices: Box Seat, $2.00
Dress Circle, $1.50: Stalls $1.00

The Performance Starts at 9.15

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

at the

VICTORIA THEATRE

On December 8th and 9th

SHOWING

WILLIAM FOX'S

Wonderful Production

"THE SERPENT"

A Super-Feature

WITH

THEDA BARA

MATINEE TODAY at 3.15 P.M.

SHOWING

"Boy Scouts, Be Prepared!"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec.	21	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec.	22	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	24	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Dec.	29	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	4	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	13	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	15	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan.	19	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	21	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan.	31	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	9	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	11	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	8	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec.	10	— N'saki, K'be & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	11	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	13	— Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec.	14	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	17	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	18	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	21	— Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	21	— Kobe	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	21	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	24	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec.	15	— Liverpool, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	15	— Calcutta, etc.	Nizam	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	15	— Marseilles, etc.	Ganges Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	26	— London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec.	8	— Foochow	Hainming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	8	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	8	— F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	8	2.00 Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	9	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	9	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Dec.	10	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	10	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	10	— Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	10	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	11	— Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	12	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	15	— Hongkong & Singapore	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec.	8	10.00 Weihaiwei & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	8	9.00* Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec.	8	D.L. Tsingtao	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	10	3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	10	3.00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec.	12	4.00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec.	12	— Tsingtao & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	13	6.00* Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	13	M.N. Hankwo, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	7	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	7	— Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	7	— Hankow	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	7	— Hankow	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	7	— Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	7	— Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	7	— Chefoo	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	7	— Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec.	7	— Japan	Fujisan Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	7	— Japan	Taisoku Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	7	— Japan	Yeizan Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	7	—	Kanju Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	7	—	Daikokuten Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	7	—	Nizan		
Dec.	7	—	Tjimanosk		
Dec.	7	—	S.Y.M. Steward		

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	7	— San Franrisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	7	— Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	7	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwah Ta**, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, December 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain G. Kamamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, December 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Nganking**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the C. M. Central Wharf on **Tuesday, December 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, December 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, December 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, December 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee**, tons 1,151 will leave on **Thursday, December 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, December 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Leongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findeison will leave on **Friday, December 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Captain Mackenion, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow**, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Sunday, December 8**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, December 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 9**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, Dec. 8**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONKONG.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, December 10**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.**

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, December 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MARSEILLES via HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Steamer **Ganges Maru**, Captain T. Ichikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, December 15**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, December 8**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navaigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on **Sunday, December 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 10**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINTAU.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, December 13**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund.** Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Saturday, Jan. 4.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.**

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. **Woosung, Lacoyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang** and **Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate, Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
BY the New, 14,000 Ton Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Manila and Honolulu		For Hongkong and Manila	
S.S. Colusa	Jan. 3	S.S. Ecuador	Jan. 11
		S.S. Colombia	Feb. 8

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cobu and Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa	May. 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore)
GANGES MARU ..(8,400 tons) Capt. J. Ichikawa, Dec. 14 Dec. 15
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. arr. leave.
ARABIA MARU ...(18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Jan. 3 Jan. 4
FOR HONGKONG
MEXICO MARU ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 9 Dec. 10
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen).
KOHKOU MARU..(5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Dec. 11 Dec. 13
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
KEELUNG MARU..(3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Dec. 6 Dec. 8

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
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SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

S.S. "KEYWEST" *
Sails
from Shanghai for Singapore, Via Hongkong
15th December
from Shanghai for Vancouver 15th January
*Cargo Only.

TO CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE
via VANCOUVER
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

S.S. "MONTEAGLE"
Sails from Shanghai about December 24th
Bookings now being made

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD
Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	December 21
KOREA MARU	For San Francisco	January 19
SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	January 31
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 11
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call.- Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

* S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	12th
S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th

* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	DEC.	24th
S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	Dec. 15
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	Dec. 26

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriesawa,	Dec. 22
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Dec. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Dec. 10
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. G. Ohta,	Dec. 17
YAMSHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Dec. 24

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 11
KUMANO MARU	19,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 14
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Dec. 18
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kawai,	Dec. 21

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Dec. 26

FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shiyoa,	Dec. 21
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Nishijima,	Dec. 21

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 11
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	March 5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	Jan. 25

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Dec. 31
NOKKO MARU	10,000	———	January
KITANO MARU	16,000	———	Feb. —

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokahama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homewrd voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
1648	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1980	1020
1925	636		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1934	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
1940	640		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2305		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.						B. s.	
715	2118	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—		624	1612
730	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—		615	1602
745	2145	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—		607	1547
1138	181	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—		139	1221
1437	449	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—		2137	908
1801	732	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—		1746	640
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—		‡	8.
800	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—		1726	1812
1040	1051	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—		1458	1542
1300	1318	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—		1152	1311
1315	1336	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—		1142	1256
1558	1637	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—		846	1032
1616	1658	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—		620	810
8.	‡	—	420	‡	—		‡	10.
830	1851	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—		545	2007
1156	2225	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—		053	1442
1209	2345	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—		030	1432
1657	412	—	690	dep. Chuchow dep.	—		2013	928
1848	607	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—		1830	728

Fast 5.				Shanghai-Nanking Line			Fast 5.
720			0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.			1628
1420			193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.			910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
900	1358	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1452	2230	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$650 S.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$385 B.
North China	Tls. 116 B.
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$200 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 26½ S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def / Indo-China Pref	$158
"Shell"	122/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 33½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$160 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 141
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93½ S.
Hongkong Wharf	$163 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 74
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$17
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 180 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 115
Oriental	Tls 60
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 141
Kungyik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 7.80 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Sutter Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$93 B.
Green Island	$8.95 S.
Langkats	Tls. 18½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Kane, Crawford	$90
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½ B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.80
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 7½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tl 15
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.85
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1.02½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3.90
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Serembah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95
Tebong	Tls. 15 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.95
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 c d B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 70
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 170

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Launch Services

Tuesday, December 10, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Thursday, December 12, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, December 13, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R. V. F. s.s. Penza will leave the Custom Jetty at 4 p.m.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Kweilin left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Tsingtao and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yobyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonhsing left Swatow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Mail Wharf today about noon.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Ningpo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Taisang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday and may be expected to arrive early tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hero (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Shanghai-Yokohama Line) with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Friday nad may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf to day about 8 a.m.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Peking and Train (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.0
Train (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Formosa	Kowlung maru	..	..	..	..	12.00	11.30
Foochow	Keelung maru						
Swatow	Holhow	13.00		..	..		12 30
Tomorrow							
Honsaong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	..	..	..	..	s20.00	19.30
S'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe							
via U.S.A. or Canada	Chikugo maru		17.00		..	..	17 00
Japan Ports	do	18.0	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0	..		..	..	21 00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.0			..	..	1.00
Hankow	Via Train	..	17.00		..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		15.00		..	..	..
Swatow	Koonshing		17.00	..			..
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.0	..		..	..	1.00
Tuesday, December 10.							
United Kingdom via Suez	†Stentor		17 00				
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Jungchow		14.00		..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	do	14.00					8.9
Dairy	Sakaki maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	8 00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0		..			21.00
Wednesday, Dec. 11.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang		7.0				
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	do	21.0	..	..	..	..	21 00
Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	21.0			..	..	21.0
Ningpo	do	..	17.00		..	..	..
Thursday, Dec. 12.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Taisang		17.00	..			..
Fridday, December 13.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	15.00	..	..	..	..

† Parcel only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

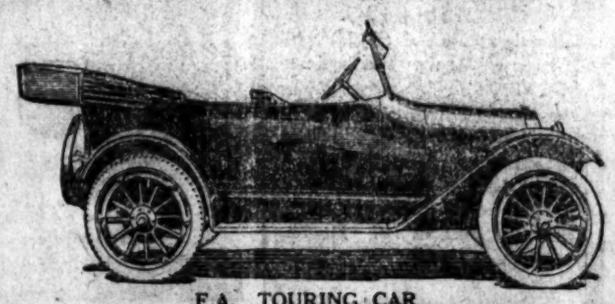
Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Metho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 31	— Japan	Hikoshima Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Nov. 2	— Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—	Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 13	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 19	—	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 20	—	Shingping	Chi.	
Nov. 23	—	C. of Portland	Am.	
Nov. 23	— Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	F. & Co.
Nov. 25	— Vladivostock	Kalymo Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 26	—	Elvirer Stolt		
Nov. 26	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Nov. 26	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Nov. 27	—	Geraldine	Br.	
Nov. 27	— Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Nov. 28	—	Adrien Badin	Fr.	
Nov. 28	—	Pechiney	Fr.	
Nov. 29	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 1	—	J. Norcross	Br.	
Dec. 1	—	Nipsic	Am.	S.T. & Co.
Dec. 2	— Liverpool	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 4	— Japan	Dunera	Br.	P. & O.
Dec. 4	— San Francisco	Jordan Hill	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec. 5	— Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 5	— Hongkong	Tjipini	Dut.	H-C.T. Co.
Dec. 5	—	Shipuku Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 5	—	Suinso Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 6	— Hongkong	Bombay Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 6	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	— Japan	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 6	— Japan	Jinyo Maru	Jap.	S.P.S.N. C.
Dec. 6	— Japan	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	— Hankow	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	— Hankow	Tsaangtah	Chi.	I. & E. L. C
Dec. 6	— Tsingtao	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	—	S. Van Langkat	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Dec. 6	— Tientsin	Hainming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	— Dairy	Kealung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 6	— Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	— Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Max	Commander
WTW	———	———	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	———	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.	———	———	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct. 18	———	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
———	———	———	Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Teoutsi	Chi. cr.				
———	———	———	Kanalen	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Lienkien	Chi. g-b				
———	———	———	Houpong	Chi. g-b.				
BNB	Nov. 8	———	Kipsha	Br. g-b.				
———	Nov. 15	———	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
———	Nov. 11	———	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
OD	Nov. 18	———	Uji	Jap. g-b.				
SP	———	———	Sumida	Jap. g-b.				



F.A. TOURING CAR

No. 490 ROADSTER

No. 490 TOURING CAR

Have you seen the New

CHEVROLETS

MODELS 490 and F.A.

Many cars out of the present shipment are already sold to discriminating buyers. Let us demonstrate one of the cars to you The first cost is not high. The low cost of upkeep is a revelation.

MECHANICALLY PERFECT—DESIGN -DISTINCTIVE—A CAR YOU WILL BE PROUD TO OWN!

DEMONSTRATIONS FROM

K.T.C. GARAGE

Owned and operated by

THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION

21 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Phones: Garage—Central 2403: Office—Central 2503

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

Exporters are hereby notified that this Consulate-General is now advised that all import licenses issued by the War Trade Board, Washington, after October 1, 1918, are no longer subject to expiration within ninety days, but will remain in force until the entire shipment is made or until reyoked.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.
Shanghai, November 30, 1918.
20322

S. S. "BESSIE DOLLAR"

The S.S. "Bessie Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, December 14th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.
20395

GREAT BARGAINS

FINE X'MAS GIFTS
FOR
LADIES

THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY
19 Nanking Road

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND
and
"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made ice.

Tinned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins
Finest Australian
"BULLFINCH" BRAND
and
"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE

Owing to the non-arrival of Switchboard Materials for the Expansion of the Central Exchange, which were to have been delivered as far back as 1915, the traffic of the Central Office has become so congested during the busy hours of the day that it is impossible for the staff to render a satisfactory service. The Directors have therefore decided that until further notice no new telephones can be installed in connection with the Central Switchboard.

Such applications as will connect with the other Exchanges, West, East and North will be attended to as usual.

In the meanwhile the Directors will take every possible step to hasten the expansion of the Central Exchange, and having ascertained that material for it can now be obtained have decided to send at once the Company's Engineer-in-Chief home, via America, to see that no time is lost.

By order,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
20398

MICA FOR SALE

WANTED: Orders for good quality Mica. Can make immediate delivery, any quantity, up to 100 tons per month.

Apply to Mr. K. D. Lee, 7 Ming Te Li, Rue Eugene Bard, Passage No. 469, Shanghai.
20390

MARRIAGE

JACKSON-TAYLOR. On Saturday, 7th December, at the Union Church by the Rev. C. E. Darwent; Janet Burnside Taylor, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George V. Taylor of the China Maritime Customs and Mrs. Taylor, of Shanghai, and Mr. Thomas Lee Jackson of Bangkok, Siam.

LOMBIO

CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIA gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.

To be obtained from local agent
Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

KEYNELL'S HIRANO a Mineral Water of Merit

Bottled by a British Company at the famous HIRANO MINERAL WATER SPRINGS in Japan.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Central 2021.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

For Sale

Aqua Ammonia Fortis B.P.
Acetic Acid Glaciale B.P.
Liver of Sulphur.
THE CHEMICAL TRADING COMPANY,
Y2061 North Szechuen Road.
20244

SHANGHAI MADRIGAL CLUB

First meeting in the Palace Hotel (5th floor), on Wednesday, 11th December, at 5.30 p.m. under guidance of Prof. G. Zalsman.

Requiem of Fauré (Latin) will be taken into study. We require a large chorus. Everybody with some knowledge of singing is cordially invited to join. It is a unique opportunity offered by Prof. Zalsman to unite all singing people of Shanghai for the execution of larger vocal compositions of English, American, French and Italian origin.

Send in your cards and addresses to.

F. J. BLOM,
2 North Soochow Road.

Committee:
Mrs. Isenman.
Prof. Zalsman.
Mr. F. J. Blom.
20392

SHIRTINGS

A good selection of patterns of Men's Shirtings is always on hand at
"V" Modes
20 Nanking Road, 3rd Floor

SILKS

Madame Otsuka
(American)
of Kobe, Japan,
is now showing a complete assortment of
HIGH-CLASS SILK GOODS
COMPRISING:—
Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Scarfs, Kimonos, Evening Wraps, Dressing Jackets, Neckties, Socks, Stockings, Ladies' Underwear, Raincoats, etc.

Orders will be taken for every kind of ladies' wear from the largest and latest selection of patterns ever shown in Shanghai. Hours: 9 to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p.m.

Astor House Hotel.
20386

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1299 BROADWAY & G17 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC

Underwoods

$120

We have just received a shipment of Model 4 machines which we are able to offer at the attractive price of $120.

These machines are of the Highest Grade. Rebuilt from the New York factory and are sold to you fully guaranteed for a period of one year.

It is economy combined with satisfaction to buy these machines.

Phone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The Stewart AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P. D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 21

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns in Canton Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
20366 D.11.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, European or Eurasian woman as assistant to an experienced Osteopath and Swedish Masseuse. She will be taught thoroughly. One with knowledge of anatomy preferred. Age over 25. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.
20388 D.11.

WANTED, a Chinese Godown-keeper by a British firm, must have previous experience in godown management, and able to furnish an unlimited security bond. Good salary to right man. Please apply by letter in English, stating previous experience, salary expected, and nature of security to be furnished, to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.
20384 D. 8

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens

To let with board large and small well furnished rooms, every convenience, accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET
167 Bubbling Well Road

A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

LARGE bright comfortable sitting-room, with bedroom adjoining, fitted up cosily for two, offered two bachelor friends, two ladies, or a married couple. Good home, excellent table. Select locality. Rooms vacant. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.
20394 D.8.

MELBOURNE HOUSE: To let, with board, small attic room in British home. Moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.
20113 D. 10

TO LET, Central, immediate occupation, an exceptionally large and handsomely furnished bed-sitting-room, private modern bathroom, excellent board and attendance. Elevator and 'phone. Room faces south. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.
20375

ROOM and BOARD in well-furnished modern house, Wayside district. Good cooking, quiet street and moderate terms. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.
20369 D.11.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 8 Tsong Chow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, six-roomed residence, modern bath, rent Taels 60. Open for inspection. For further particulars, apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20391

TO LET, from 1st January, near Yangtszepoo Road, a small five-roomed house, nice locality. Furniture and fittings can be taken over. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.
20377 D.8.

TO LET, one large unfurnished room for residence or office: steam heat, private modern bath, hardwood floor. Apply 51, Szechuen Road.
20315

TO LET, very desirable, detached, seven-roomed residence, with garden and garage, Western district, rent Tls. 125. Further particulars from J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20319

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN LADY, with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, desires position. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.
20381 D. 8

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, motor-cycle with side-car; Militaire model; 10-12 h.p., 4-cylinder, 3 speeds. Artillery wheels. All tires (3½") good. Electric light. Just thoroughly overhauled and in first-class condition. 36/40 miles per gallon. Shanghai Taels 500. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.
20370 D.11.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Studebaker 1918 roadster with new extra tyre, clock, etc. Has been run only 5,000 miles, always driven by owner, and is in perfect order. Price Tls. 1,300 net to early buyer. Reason for selling, purchase of another car. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, Cleveland motor-cycle, with lamp, tools, Klaxon horn, and waterproof cover, perfect running condition, owner leaving Shanghai. Price Dollars 200. Apply to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.
20285 D.8.

FOR SALE, a fine Singer sewing machine and a Corona typewriter. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.
20389 D.10.

WANTED: 12-bore Hammerless Sporting Gun of good make in A.1. condition. Offer to S. S. Chow, 73 Baikal Road.
20397 D.11.

BOXING GLOVES; wanted, set in good condition. State price and weight to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.
20396 D.8.

FOR SALE: Bébé Peugeot, in good condition, with two new spare tyres, electric lights and storage batteries. For further particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Phones, West 1213, West 1202.
20387 D.11.

WANTED, a good cello, payable in instalments. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.
20374 D.8.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Buick touring car, in excellent condition. Everything complete. Apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE, Ford touring car, latest model, self-starter, electric light, new spare tyres and tubes, car fully fitted. Trial any time by appointment. Nearest offer to Tls. 750. Apply 41 Medhurst Road.
20373 D.8.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
20316

Peace Is At Hand

Are You Ready?

In the reconstruction period—now beginning—with industry revived and competition among nations for trade keener than ever before in the world's history, there will be the greatest demand for trained men that has ever been known.

"The greatest secret of SUCCESS is to be ready when your opportunity come."

Are YOU ready? For twenty-five years the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS have been helping just such men as you prepare for opportunity. Find out what the I.C.S. can do for you.

Tear off here

China Agency
THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Office 15—11c Nanking Rd., Shanghai

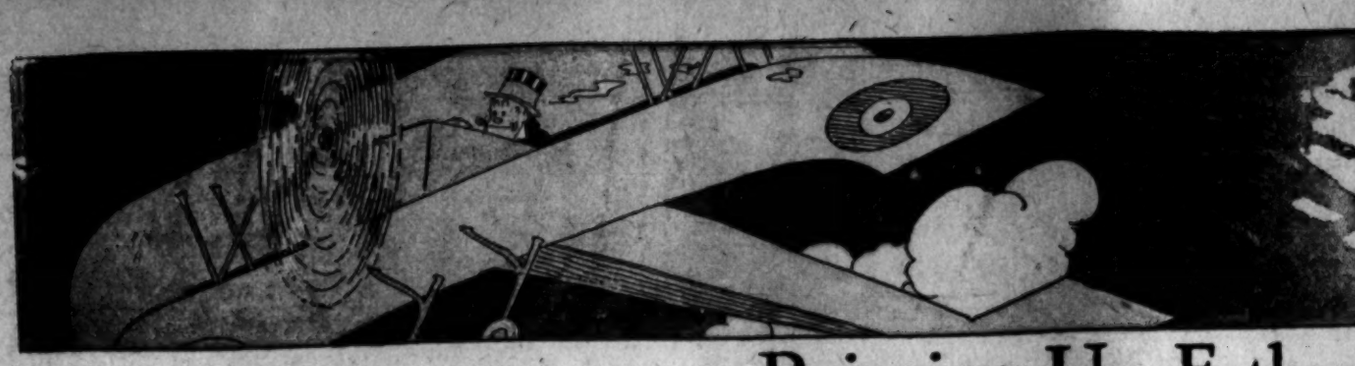
Please send me information about the Course before which I have marked (X)

— Salesmanship		ENGINEERING	
— Advertising		— Civil	"
— Cotton Goods Mfr.		— Mining	"
— Woollen Goods Mfr.		— Electrical	"
— Agriculture		— Chemical	"
— Architecture		— Mechanical	"
— Navigation		— Telegraph	"
— Drafting		— Marine	"
— Surveying		— Steam	"
— Accounting		— Gas Engines	"
— Stenography		— Automobile	"
— Good English		— Concrete	"

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method

Name .....
Address .....

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY



Magazine and Automobile Section of
THE CHINA PRESS
Sunday, December 8, 1918

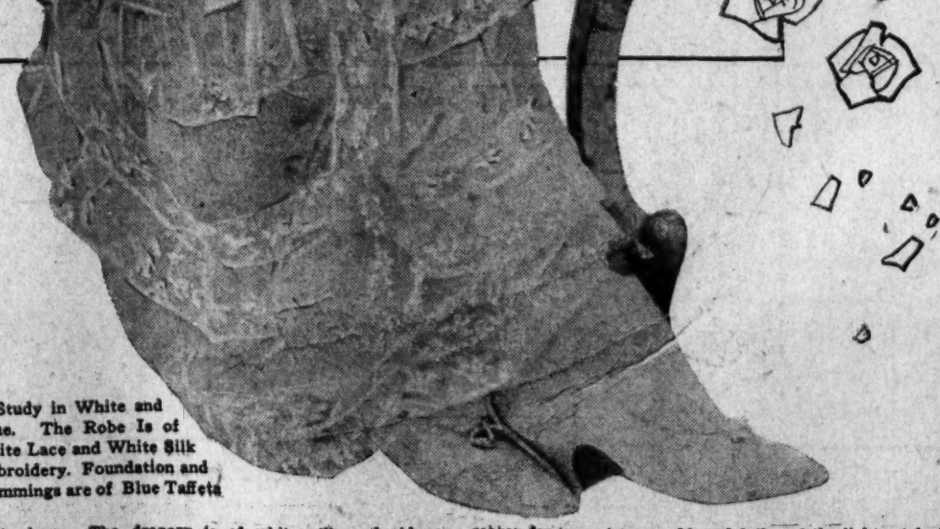
Bringing Up Father

IF I WUZ PLAYIN' I'D LEAD AN ACE-
I KNOW, BUT YOURE NOT PLAYIN'-
SHUT UP- YOU ARE DISTURBING ME-
1
WHAT'S THE MATTER-CAN'T I TALK?
I SHOULD SAY YOU COULD AN' IF YOU CAN'T KEEP QUIET- STAY OUT-
2
TAKE MY ADVICE- ONLY DRAW ONE CARD-
IS HE IN AGAIN?
SHUT UP!!
SOME BODY MUZZLE THAT BUM—
3
NOW- GIT OUT AN' STAY OUT-
4
LADIES-THE OBJECT OF THIS SOCIETY-"THE UPLIFT CLUB" IS TO HELP THE POOR UNFORTUNATES! IT IS YOUR DUTY IF YOU SEE A POOR PERSON TO HELP HIM AND HAVE HIM TO REPORT TO OUR HEADQUARTERS-
BRAVO!
5
POOR MAN- IF YOU WILL COME WITH ME I WILL SEE THAT YOU GET FOOD AND SHELTER-
SAY THAT AGAIN- I WANT TO BE SURE I'M AWAKE-
6
WHEN YOU HAVE HAD ENOUGH TO EAT I AM GOING TO GIVE YOU A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES AND THEN I'LL TAKE YOU OVER TO OUR SOCIETY-
ALL RIGHT- LADY- I'LL BE READY IN A COUPLE OF HOURS-
7
NOW HERE IS AN OLD HAT OF MY HUSBANDS AND AN OLD SUIT PUT THEM ON- I'LL BE DOWN STAIRS WAITING FOR YOU!
PARDON ME LADY- BUT DOES YOUR HUSBAND DRIVE A HACK?
8
?????? WHERE DID YOU COME FROM?
OH! DO YOU LIVE HERE?
9
-I'LL SHOW YOU WHO LIVES HERE!- TAKE OFF MY HAT AN' TAKE OFF THOSE PANTS-
BUT SIR- IT'S VERY COLD IN HERE-
10
I FOUND A POOR MAN IN THE PARK AND I'M GOING TO TAKE HIM OVER TO THE SOCIETY- HE'LL BE DOWN IN A MINUTE -
I'M GLAD I CALLED- I'D LIKE TO SEE THE POOR FELLOW!
11
IS THAT HE?
GEO MCMANUS
12

Home Costumes By Lady Duff Gordon

A Chiffon Sleeveless Robe of White Bound with Cerise Ribbon.

A Chiffon Robe of Cream White and Silver Tinsel, Embroidered at the Edges in Silver



A Study in White and Blue. The Robe Is of White Lace and White Silk Embroidery. Foundation and Trimmings are of Blue Taffeta

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishments brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

HOME costumes are distinguished by a higher degree of daintiness than ever before.

I offer to-day three robes in white as evidence of the reign of the white garment indoors. The small figure in the upper right-hand corner, which a lawyer would term Exhibit A in this case, is a chiffon sleeveless robe of pure white, bound with cerise ribbon. Its girdle is of gray pearls, connected with tissue rings of copper color. Beneath this is worn a belt of light gobelin blue. The skirt, sleeves and corsage are of buff silk. The skirt is edged with embroidery of copper thread. The ribbon at the top of the belt is of pale pink. The ornament on the ribbon is of black and white enamel.

The small figure at the lower left-hand corner displays another robe of white. Cream white it is, embroidered at the edges and at the wrists in silver. The corsage is or white lace. The belt is of peacock blue and green, studded with pink topaz. The coral pink skirt is edged with blue satin. The ornament suspended from the belt is of antique gold inlaid with silver. The tassels are of violet and green.

The small central figure, seated, is the lay form upon which is draped an exquisite creation in white lace. The drapery is of white silk embroidery, edged with blue silk. The underskirt is of blue taffeta. The cap, shoes and stockings are all of white silk.

From these models you will perceive the truth that this will be a white Winter, in so far, that is, as home costumes are concerned. But it is as evident that it will not be a coldly white season. The outer garment, the veiling, so to speak, is white, but the color scheme is warmed by the introduction of many shades. It is as though a white cloud delicately screened a rainbow, subduing its gorgeous hues.

The pinks and blues and yellows, that in pale shades reigned as favorites in the boudoir, are giving way to the chasteness of white.

The nearer a house gown is to weightlessness the more nearly it approaches the perfection of housedressing. For the street the substantial effects. Street wear furnishes a reason for the existence of broadcloth and the lighter tricots. But for the home the lightest weight velvets, the most delicate of silks, the sheerest of muslins or crepes.

Salome's seven veils were indubitably designed for home wear. That woman looks and feels most comfortable whose gown is of the lightest weight. Moreover, half or wholly transparent fabrics are the most beautiful. Which has more of beauty, the heavily massed, low-lying cloud or the light, fleecy one through which one catches occasional glimpses of blue? When in doubt as to color combinations go back to nature. She is the greatest of designers. She never errs.

If any of my readers have the talent for designing her own garments, she may address herself to the problem of evolving a house gown in a soft white fabric, with touches of color. The color may be pink or yellow, blue or green or mauve, according to taste and becomingness.

PARALLEL OF 1848 IN GERMAN REVOLT

Henry M. Hyde Believes Carl Schurz Was A Prophet

BRIBED BY PROMISE

Frederick William IV's Broken Promise To His People Were Same The Kaiser Made

Carl Schurz was, perhaps, the greatest American of German blood. Twenty years ago he wrote his reminiscences. They were published in McClure's Magazine, and later in book form. At that time the present war was only an evil and secret dream of German autocracy.

Yet in his book Schurz speaks now from the grave in words of solemn warning, not only to the people of the Allies, but to the Germans themselves. What he writes applies exactly to the present situation in Europe. No one can read his thrilling story of the double betrayal of the German people without being startled by the parallel between what happened then and what is happening now in the Central Empires.

The message of Carl Schurz is that the Hohenzollern princes of Germany come of perjured strain, which is also tainted with egotistic insanity. He adds to the warning of the psalmist—"Put not your trust in princes"—the repeated testimony of German history.

Danger Past, Promises Broken

In times of peril to the dynasty—as Schurz points out—the forefathers of the present kaiser have always been quick to rally the people by bribing them with promises of popular government and the abolition of arbitary rule. When the danger is past they are equally quick to refuse any reforms and to suppress popular uprisings with Prussian bayonets.

Schurz tells how the present kaiser's great-grandfather, Frederick William IV, thus lied to his people, and how that monarch's father, Frederick William III, set him an earlier example of the same kind. The readers of Schurz may judge how much confidence is to be put in the similar promises and frightened pleadings of Kaiser William II.

"In 1813," writes Schurz, "King William III of Prussia issued from the town of Kalisch his famous manifesto, in which he called the German people to arms, promising at the same time a new national union and participation of the people in the business of government under constitutional forms.

National Empire A Dream

"The new birth of a united German national empire, the abolition of arbitrary government by the introduction of free political institutions—that was the solemn promise of the Prussian king as the people understood it—that was the hope which inspired the people in the struggle against Napoleonic rule with enthusiastic heroism and a self sacrifice without limit and ended in a final victory."

But out of the peace "issued nothing for the German nation. . . . but the famous Deutsche Bund, the organ of which was to be the bundestag, composed of representatives of the various German kings and princes, without any vestige of representation of the people. There was no mention of any guarantee of civic rights, of a popular vote, of a free press, of the freedom of assembly, of a trial by jury. . . . The mere reminder on the part of the people of his own promises made in 1813 was resented by him as an arrogant self assertion of subjects. The outcome was a period of . . . cruel persecutions of patriotic men, of barbarous press gagging, of brutal police excesses.

"The pledges made to the German nation by the German princes in 1813 were shamefully violated. It was a time of deepest humiliation. Even the Frenchmen, who had felt the edge of the German sword, derided, not without reason the pitiable degradation of the victor."

William II Repeats Promise

Listen now to Kaiser William II, the present ruler of Germany. In his telegram of October 1 to the Fatherland party he calls upon "the whole German people in these most serious times to resolutely gather around me and give their blood and wealth until the last breath in defense of the fatherland." And in his telegram to Chancellor von Hertling the kaiser adds the traditional promises of popular government in return for popular support.

"I desire," writes the kaiser, "that the German people shall cooperate more effectively than hitherto in deciding the fate of the fatherland. It is, therefore, my will that the men who have been borne up by the people's trust shall, in a wide extent, co-operate in the rights and duties of government."

If the German people are credulous enough to put any faith in such vague promises, certainly no one else, with the Hohenzollern record in mind, will be deceived by them.

In 1840 the perjured king, Frederick William III died, and his son, the fourth of that name, came to the Prussian throne. Frederick William IV seems to have been very like his great-grandson, the present kaiser.

"He was possessed," writes Schurz, "of a mystical faith in the absolute power of kings, but the grace of God. He indulged himself in romantic imaginings about the political and social institutions of the Middle Ages. He was full of sudden whims. He possessed the ambition to do something great and thus to engrave his name upon the history of the world."

The German people appealed to him to make good the promise made by his father.

"He thought he could satisfy the people with an appearance of participation in the government, without, however, in the least limiting the omnipotence of the crown. But the experiment of appearing to give and of really withholding everything was bound to fail."

King Frederick William IV created an assembly "which was to have the look of a parliament and yet not to be one." He yielded to the popular clamor in so doing, and then he declared that he, the king, "would never have called this assembly had he ever suspected in the slightest degree that its members would try to play the part of so-called representatives of the people."

All through the '40s the political ferment continued in Germany. In 1848, following the establishment of the French republic, all Germany flamed into popular demands for reform. Frederick William IV was flooded with petitions which "he at first received with sullen silence."

An Uprising In Berlin

Revolts broke out in various parts of Germany. Finally the people of Berlin rose against the king. The Prussian army was not able to subdue them, though many were killed on both sides. The terrified Frederick William IV ordered the troops to withdraw. Then the people, carrying the bodies of their dead and with arms still in hand, invaded the interior court of the imperial palace and summoned the king to appear before them.

When, with the weeping queen beside him, he stepped out upon an upper balcony, a deep voice cried: "Off with your hat!" The king obeyed, uncovered and stood powerless in the presence of his betrayed people.

At the same time the prince who was to become Kaiser William I, grandfather of the present kaiser, fled from Germany and took refuge in England. He was charged with having ordered the troops to fire on the people of Berlin, and was called the "Grapeshot Prince."

Two days later Frederick William IV raised a tri-color flag over the royal palace and wearing the colors of the revolution on his arm, rode out on horseback and promised the people of Berlin all and more than they had asked for.

More 'Scraps Of Paper'

It was announced that a "new and responsible ministry had been appointed, composed of members of the Liberal opposition; that a constitutent assembly to be elected by the Prussian people should be convoked to frame a constitution for the kingdom of Prussia and a national Parliament to be elected by the people of all the German states for the purpose of uniting all Germany under a constitutional government."

For a little while the king seemed to remain favorable to democratic reform. He even declared that "all the concessions made by him had been made of his own free will, and according to his own convictions and that nobody should dare to question this."

But the army, the court nobility and the junkers gradually got the king's ear. He ordered the national assembly to adjourn. He sent Prussian soldiers to seize all the machinery of government. The people were called to arms. There were revolutionary uprisings in many parts of the country, which were put down ruthlessly. There were many executions and Schurz, with hundreds of other patriots, fled from Germany. The second Hohenzollern perjurer completed his conquest of the people.

"The German revolutionists of 1848," wrote Schurz, "fought for German unity and free government and were mainly defeated by Prussian bayonets. They committed many errors, but the greatest of these errors sprang from the child-like confidence with which they expected the complete fulfillment of all the promises which the kings and princes, especially the king of Prussia, had made under stress of circumstances.

"Frederick William IV, who more than any man of his time had cherished a mystic belief in the special divine inspiration of kings . . . Frederick William IV fell insane and had to drop the reins of government."

Was Carl Schurz, quite unintentionally, a prophet?

Beautifying Barbara

By Mimosa

How a Plain Girl was Made Pretty

Barbara had always been considered the ugly duckling of the family, and certainly no one would have voted her attractive the day she called on me, and told me how tired she was of being classed amongst the dull and uninteresting women of her set.

To tell the truth Barbara had fallen in love, and was anxious, as she had never been before, to appear at her best. She wasn't a flapper; she was twenty-eight, but there were possibilities in her, and I promised her that if she would follow my advice carefully, she wouldn't recognise her own reflection in the mirror in a month's time.

Her Complexion

With a good complexion the plainest features look attractive, but Barbara's unfortunately left much to the desired. It was muddy, and there were blackheads around the nose and mouth, caused, I think, through using impure toilet soaps. For the dull muddy look I made her rub a little pure mercolised wax gently into the face and neck every night, leaving on the skin till the next morning. This very gently and imperceptibly peeled off all the dead, dull outercuticle, leaving the fresh young complexion underneath, and giving her a skin as clear and fresh as a baby's. The blackheads were soon removed. A stymol tablet was dissolved in hot water, and the face bathed and gently dried. After two applications all signs of the blackheads had disappeared.

Beautifying Her Hair

Barbara had a fairly good head of hair, but it had been very much neglected. I don't know what she had shampooed it with, but it certainly wasn't the right stuff, for her hair was dull and lifeless without the bright lights it should have possessed, there was no wave in it, and it appeard to be falling out rather more than was natural.

So I made her get some stallax at the chemists, and give it a good shampoo. A stallax shampoo leaves the hair soft, silky and glossy, and no rinsing is necessary. After one shampoo a most marked improvement could be noticed, and by the time Barbara had used it three times, with an interval of a fortnight between each shampoo, you would not have recoghised it as the same head of hair. Then to stop the fall I advised her to get two ounces of boranium and mix it with water and a little Bay Rum. This she dabbed into the roots every night, and it not only stopped the fall, but gave the hair great vitality.

A Little Color to the Cheeks

Barbara is one of those girls who are much improved by a little color in the cheeks, but unfortunately she has none naturally. So I suggested that she should get some colliandum and apply a very little to the cheeks with a small piece of cotton wool. The most critical observer cannot detect that a color given by this method is not natural, for this wonderful powder is just the correct tint, and has an advantage which no other artificial color has it deepens slightly in a warm almosphere, and thus appears absolutely natural.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1918

WHOLE CAR LUBRICATED BY OPERATING ONE LEVER

Real Novelty In Automobile Attachments Reported By Motor World

A real novelty in automobile attachments is a system of chassis lubrication for cars and trucks by which all spring shackles, brake bearings, rear axle spring pads, steering heads, pedals, etc., can be supplied simultaneously with oil under pressure by turning a small lever conveniently situated in front of the driver's seat. This, as reported by Motor World, is being manufactured by the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn. The invention, which is the subject of a patent by B. H. Skely, of the Smith & Egge Company, consists of a combination reservoir and multiple plunger pump located under the front seat or other central position, from which proceed a number of flexible steel tubes to the several points requiring lubrication on the chassis.

A car fitted with the system is reported to have been in operation more than a year with satisfactory results. The lubricator as made at present has thirty separate plungers and corresponding tubes, displacing a like number of grease cups. The plan at present is that of applying the system to cars by simply removing the grease cups and screwing into their places the elbows or unions which are attached to the ends of the flexible tubes. A spring ball check in each of these unions prevents any leakage of oil over that required for lubrication by closing the tube as soon as the pressure is released.

As supplied from the manufacturer the system includes the lubricator, oil unions, clips and about 200 ft. of flexible steel tubing. The Smith & Egge Company has been manufacturing force feed lubricators for stationary engines for many years.

Book Jitney Brings Reading To Soldiers

Library Association Makes Ingenious Use Of Ford Cars

An ingenious use of a Ford with a specially remodelled body commandeered into war service is that of the American Library Association in its book service to men in camps in America and overseas.

For use in isolated centers a special automobile delivery of books, from which men could select their own books direct from the car was desired. As the limit for each stop is only a few minutes, the ordinary delivery type of car, which meant unloading and arranging the books before selection could be made, was impossible. The books had to be arranged in some quick, "ready to-serve" fashion. For even in this quick book service the association endeavors to live up to its war motto, "The book a man wants; not a substitute."

On an ordinary runabout chassis was mounted a delivery box body. Doors were installed on the sides and back. Inside shelves were fitted. Thus when the doors are opened they disclose open shelves lined with books. As they are classified as to subject selection is easy. Many of the books asked for are technical, such as treatises on aviation engines, trigonometries, electricity and motor engineering, as well as fiction and poetry.

At Kelly Field, Texas, as well as Hagerstown, Md., this type of book delivery is very popular. At Kelly Field it makes its daily rounds after evening mess near the barracks. At the honk of the "book jit" the men pour out to line up for the books, which they select from the open shelves.

This is but one form of book delivery of the A. L. A. In addition to the forty-three large camp library buildings built and maintained by the association directly within the camp limits, each with 30,000 volumes and a staff of librarians, there are usually from eighteen to twenty-five sub-book stations scattered throughout each camp. These are changed weekly. In these Ford trucks of the regulation delivery type are used.

Making The Tire Change Easy

The majority of car jacks are provided with short detachable wooden handles making it necessary for the driver to kneel when placing the device in position under the car axle. If the short handle is discarded and a two foot section of broom handle is tapered to fit into the handle socket a much more convenient manner of placing the jack without soiling of hats or trousers is provided, suggests a contributor to Motor Magazine.

On soft or sandy ground the small base of a jack does not provide a very stable foundation and the result is usually when the wheel is jacked up to the required height, the lifting tool tips over and down goes the axle. I find that by removing one of the small floor boards in the front of the car and placing this on the ground for a base the car can be jacked up quickly and will stay in this position without toppling down while the tire is being removed and replaced.

While it is necessary to work the jack handle to lift the axle, it is not necessary to jack it down again. When the tire work is over give the car a slight push and lift the jack over. No possible harm is done and it saves a minute or more of time.

A while back when I had accustomed myself to the use of the small jack and narrow tire irons, which are made so with the probable intent of saving steel, I watched a one-armed man change a clincher tire. He removed the old tire and put on a new casing in one half the time in which I could do it. His method was to put the tube inside of the casing, place both beads over the rim and with the aid of two pieces of broken springs about twenty inches long and two and one half or three inches wide. He placed one piece between the tire beads and wheel rim, turned the wheel until the tool was near the ground, placed his foot on the tool, with his one hand he inserted the other tool in a like manner and pried the tire over easily. The advantage of prying over both beads at one time, other than that of saving considerable time is that the inner edges of the beads close up and keep the inner tube in place, thus eliminating the danger of pinching the tube between the bead and rim or between the tire tool and rim. I have always, since then, used two pieces of spring leaves for tire work and find that the width of these tools affords a comfortable hand hold and they are of the best grade of tempered steel that is not easily bent or broken.

An ordinary "C" clamp, apart from other usefulness is an excellent tool for loosening rim rusted tires. Place it over the tire as you would a caliper and take up on the screw. Rusted rims, however, are a nuisance that should not be tolerated for the tires and tubes are both damaged to some extent by this condition.

It is a very easy matter to apply a coat of ordinary stove polish to the rims when tires are changed. This polish contains a considerable amount of graphite which in addition to protecting the rims makes the work of removal and replacement of tires easier, the stove polish being a sort of waterproof lubricant.

About 'Hot' Tires

A point that is not generally known, concerning the performance of the tires that equip the racing cars of the speed demons on our various speedways, is that the "heating up" of the tire is the result of internal friction caused by the rapid flexing of the tire, rather than the result of the temperature outside the tire. In continuous running, at the terrific speeds of the modern speedway, tires heat up until a point of equilibrium is reached—when just as much heat is escaping from the tire as is being generated by its constant rolling.

On a hot day this point of equilibrium may be 40 or 50 degrees higher than on a cool day, and an increase of air pressure of 10 to 20 pounds results. But this increase in pressure does no harm, for as soon as the car stops and the tire is left standing the temperature and air pressure will return to normal.

According to G. E. Brunner, of the Goodyear service department, here is where the motorist often makes a mistake. For if he reduces his pressure after it has risen slightly, because of the rapid flexing of the tire in fast driving, when the tire has stood for a while the pressure will drop and the tire is quite liable to be run underinflated and soon put out of commission. Pressures must be kept up, in spite of conditions of temperature, if tires are to run out their normal life.

The Elusive Squeak, How To Locate It And How To Cure It

Expert Tells Of Various Noise Producing Factors And Eliminating Processes

By William H. Stewart, Jr.

"Squeak, squeak," said the car, and again it said "squeak, squeak, squeak," while the driver pondered unmentionable thoughts. This is one of the most annoying troubles while driving a car that is otherwise in good condition. The squeak may not be anything serious or it may indicate a trouble which may grow to be dangerous. In any case it gives the sensitive motorist no rest until it is removed.

If the noise occurs when you apply the brakes it is evidently in the brake bands, but other places are not so readily located. For instance, if the car squeaks when you go over waterbars and other jounces the trouble may be in the springs, the spring shackles, the mudguards, fenders, where the body rests on the frame, or a multitude of other places.

Squeaks most frequently are found in springs and spring shackles, particularly if neglected and allowed to run dry. In order to prevent this these parts should be gone over and thoroughly greased at frequent intervals. Jack up the frame to take the weight of the car off the springs. Spread the leaves apart, one by one, prying them open with a cold chisel or a screwdriver with a metal handle, using a medium weight hammer.

The process will chip off some of the paint, but this is unavoidable. Now spread graphite-grease between the leaves, using a thin-bladed knife or a hacksaw blade. Use cylinder oil mixed with a little kerosene to reach in further than you can force the grease. This will frequently stop a squeak that cannot be reached by the grease alone.

In rare cases the springs will have to be taken off and the leaves taken apart to give them a thorough oiling, particularly if they have been neglected for a year or more and have become badly rusted. There is a special tool on the market for spreading spring leaves. This may be used to advantage.

Hoods and mudguards are frequent offenders. Inspect the strips of rawhide on which the hood rests. If these are broken or missing they must be replaced. Close down the hood and see if it touches metal at any place. If it does a squeak is sure to develop. Stand on the spring hanger or the running board and shake the car up and down. This will cause the squeak to start and it is then merely a matter of injecting oil into all places where metal or wood may rub together. If possible tighten the parts and eliminate the cause.

An oil gun, with which a heavy oil may be injected with considerable pressure, is a great help. Follow the whole length of the mudguards, the bottom and sides of the hood, the hood fasteners, where running board and mudguards join the radiator supports, and every likely and unlikely place.

If the brake bands squeak place a little, a very little, grease on the drum in the space where the ends of the brake bands join. This will be carried into the lining and help stop the squeak. But use very little, as grease is not noted for its tendency to make brakes hold.

Keep at it and try again. Shake the car to draw the oil into the places mentioned and go over the work again and again until success crowns your efforts.

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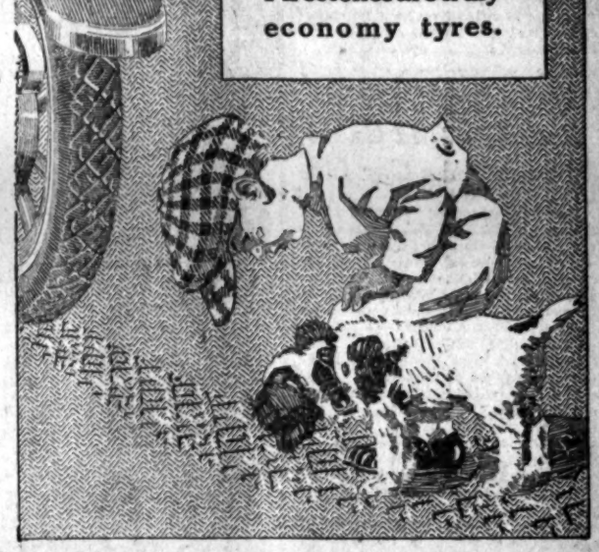

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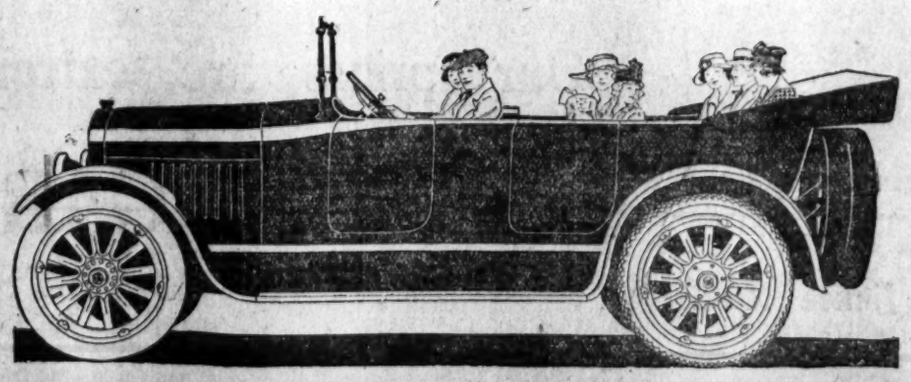
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EXPECT BIG OUTPUT OF SMALL CARS IN U.S.

Rumor Ford And Overland Will Make Enormous Production Following War

In the "war after the war," it looks as if there would be a savage battle in the United States for the trade of that prospective automobile owner who wants a small, completely equipped motor car in, say, the $500 price class, writes a New York expert. The story goes that the Willys-Overland Company, when the war is over, will go to work on an enormous production of the little "four" that was seen at the 1918 automobile show. This is an automobile with starting and lighting system, the sort of car that a Ford would be if it had better lines and modern equipment.

The rumor is also that Henry Ford is likely to bring out a new model after the war, a story that receives color from the fact that there will be a long layoff from the making of passenger cars in the Ford plants. Of course, it has to be remembered that many thousands of Fords are now in use, and that the making of parts for their maintenance will require the continued operation of the tools that turned out the cars when new. In other words, it will mean something like two complete Ford organisations to turn out a radically new model.

People want an automobile that is more than merely a "rig that runs." The demand is for something better than an ordinary Ford. As proof of this, look at the enormous business that has been built up in Ford accessories and attachments, not to say starting and lighting systems, etc.

Lubrication Of The Bearings And Gears Lengthens Car Life

Every month added to the life of an automobile means dollars and cents to the owner in these days, when every car owner realises that when his present car is gone he may not be able to get another. With the scarcity in new cars used cars have gone up in price, and our owners are holding on for a still better price. Hence, every month that the old car holds out adds dollars to its value.

The most vulnerable parts in a car are the gears and bearings. They receive the hardest usage and are frequently the most neglected. But it is not necessary for the car owner to be a mechanic to keep his bearings in order. If he knows how to keep them lubricated he knows all that is necessary. He can take his car to the garage occasionally for a more thorough inspection.

Almost any motor mechanic will advise the use of flake graphite lubricants for bearings.

Expert Tells How To Get More Miles Out Of Your Tires

Home-Made-Inner Casing Will Aid In Prolonging Their Lives

"Maximum tire life means so regulating the wear on your tire casings that both the tread and the carcass give out together," says an expert.

"In examining a collection of junked casings one will find the large majority have been discarded because of blow outs, and that the treads are still good. Further, many of these could have given 1,000 or 1,500 miles more life by proper patching and vulcanising and the fitting of a light reliner.

"With few exceptions those that have failed from rim cuts show a total disregard for proper inflation. In these days of numerous free air stations, moderate priced engine driven air pumps, and cheap but reliable tire gauges, there is absolutely no excuse for underinflation failures.

"Probably the best means of increasing the useful life of your casings is to install an inner casing about the time your tire has run two-thirds its guaranteed life. There are numerous makes of these inner casings, which are nothing more or less than extra heavy reliners, or light tire carcasses minus the beads and treads.

"If you have the patience and persistency you can make your own inner casing from any old discarded casing you have. To do this cut the casing in half, selecting a spot where there has been a blow out if one exist. Then, with a hack saw, saw off at a bevel the two beads; finally strip off the old tread. Place this casing inside your regular one, cutting out such section as may be necessary to make the two ends meet nicely when inserted. You now have a combined carcass just as strong as the original, except possibly at the inside joint. By reinforcing at this point with an inside blow out patch you get an insured increased life with practically puncture proof features.

"For saving in the tread portion constant attention to small cuts and blisters is essential. Keep these filled with tire dough if small, or have vulcanised if appreciably large. Always remember that it is the ability to let water get to the carcass that does the damage, not the size of the hole.

"By carefully following these rules I am regularly getting 7,500 miles average out of medium-priced 5,000-mile casings."

Insure Your Motor-Car

with the

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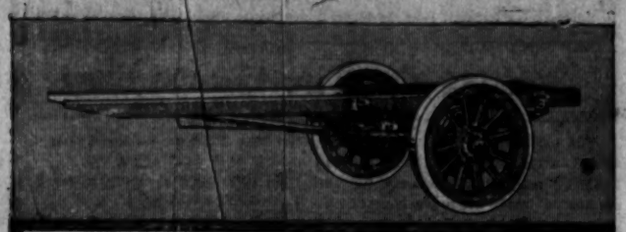

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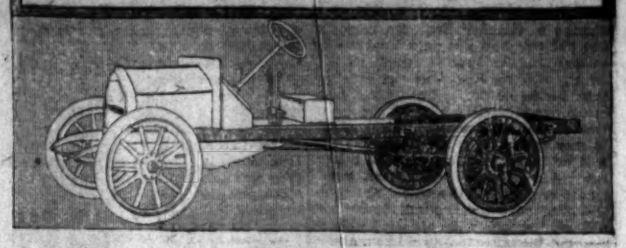

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for an open car now, don't you think? it isn't everybody who can afford an expensive limousine, so why not have A WINTER TOP put on your touring car?

We specialize in

BODY- BUILDING, WINTER TOPS, and PAINTING of every description

and are prepared to execute orders and submit estimates at any time. All work is executed under skilled foreign supervision, and we guarantee to satisfy our customers' requirements in every respect. Consult us at any time.

We invite your inspection of the class of work that we turn out. We have just completed, to order, a beautiful CLOSED CAR that in finish and appointments will compare in every respec with any imported car. Ask us to show it to you.

Our prices are extremely moderate

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY

2a, Jinkee Road Tel. Central 3809

Fiat Company Leads Field In Exports To Switzerland

At the end of 1917 there were 6,140 motor vehicles in Switzerland, of which number 4,934 were touring cars and 1,206 motor lorries. Of the total, 2,565 motor cars were of Swiss origin and 3,575 were imported vehicles.

According to these statistics, for which the Automobile Club of Switzerland is responsible, there were 15 motor car firms in the Helvetic confederation. The number of foreign makes represented in that country is 43. The foreign firm having the largest number of cars in service in Switzerland is Fiat with 283 touring cars and 15 motor lorries. Although it is an Italian firm which heads the list with a big margin, France is first in the list of nations, with Germany second, America third, Italy fourth, and Belgium fifth. British built cars are not listed separately.

The following are the detailed figures, showing the number of cars according to make and country of origin:

Motor Vehicles In Service In Switzerland At The End Of 1917

Make and Country	No. of cars	No. of lorries
Switzerland		
Arbenz	5	87
Automobilwerke	2	74
Ajax A.G.	37	5
Berna	9	206
Ciem Stella	58	14
Fischerwagen	89	10
Martini	635	77
Moser	16	—
Orion	6	70
Piccard-Pictet	428	20
Saurer	54	261
Sigma	92	2
Soller	—	3
Tribelhorn	112	57
Turicum	90	12
Others with less than 15 cars	20	15
	1,653	912
Germany	No. of cars	No. of lorries
Adlerwerke	82	9
Benz	95	26
Bergmann	17	1
Loreley	25	—
Mathis	51	—
Mercedes	86	5
N. A. G.	72	5
Nekarsulm	15	—
Opel	143	13
Piccolo	25	1
Stoever	92	1
Others with less than 15 cars	194	10
	762	71
France	No. of cars	No. of lorries
Berliet	52	16
Brasier	65	18
Charron	42	2
Chenard and Walcker	29	1
Clement-Bayard	92	13
Cottin and Desgouttes	54	2
Darracq	20	9
De Dion Boutou	54	4
Delahaye	27	12
La Buires	44	14
Mors	20	—
Panhard & Levassor	26	6
Peugeot	220	11
Renault	221	35
Lorraine-Dietrich	25	4
Rochet-Schneider	125	10
Unic	25	6
Zebre	15	—
Zedel	175	2
Others with less than 15 cars	155	15
	1,375	160
Belgium	No. of cars	No. of lorries
F. N.	78	4
Minerva	98	1
Others	2	—
	178	5
Italy	No. of cars	No. of lorries
Bianchi	94	8
Diatto	18	—
F. I. A. T.	283	15
Itala	29	4
Scat	24	2
Other firms with less than 15 cars	38	6
	486	35
America	No. of cars	No. of lorries
Buick	24	—
Ford	143	3
Hupmobile	29	—
Oldsmobile	2	—
Studebaker	34	1
Willys-Overland	24	—
Other makes	49	3
Make not indicated	175	16
	480	23

Buick Sliding Transmission

Buick Dry Plate Disc Clutch

The sliding gear type of transmission is used on Buick cars because of its strength, convenience and quietness of operation. Three forward speeds are provided, so that the motor speed with relation to the speed of the rear wheels may be instantly adjusted to meet any conditions that may be encountered, such as putting the car in motion, driving in deep sand, heavy mud, on steep grades or ordinary roads.

The change from one speed to another may be effected quickly and noiselessly by simply throwing out the clutch with the foot and slightly moving the lever.

This transmission has one reverse speed, with a greater reduction than any of the forward speeds, which gives the car tremendous power in reverse if the occasion should ever arise to use it. All gears run in a bath of oil, the universal joint at the rear of the case being automatically lubricated from the same source, the oil from the transmission case entering the universal joint through the rear bearing.

Next to design, the two principal factors governing the quality and durability of a transmission are the accuracy of the machining operations and the heat treatment of the gears.

The gears are cut from drop forged blanks on wonderful automatic machines, the counter-shafts and main shafts are ground to exact sizes to fit the gears and bearings, and the gears heat treated so that the wearing surfaces of the teeth are hard to resist wear while the inner portions are made tough to withstand sudden strains and hard pulls without breaking.

Trucks Haul Meats In Intercity Service

A recent enlistment in the great army of motor trucks that is working to save freight cars for Uncle Sam is a six-ton Packard operated in intercity refrigerator service by the Sullivan Packing Company, of Detroit. It is the first truck in the country to be used for this work.

When the Sullivan company depended on railroad delivery, two and one-half days were required to make a carload shipment from the Detroit plant to the branch in Toledo. This loss in time involved shrinkage in meats and a further loss in foodstuffs and money. The truck, with a heavily loaded trailer in tow, completes the trip in six hours, moving 18,000 pounds of meat to the load.

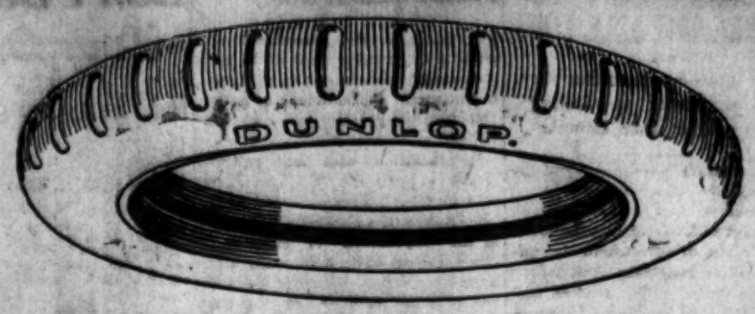
The body of the truck is designed and built much like the standard refrigerator freight car. The walls and heavy side doors are made of aluminum, cork and wood, an excellent non-conducting combination. Top filling tanks for ice and brine are loaded from the outside.

That the service may be on a paying basis and further release freight cars for long hauls, the big truck carries general express on its return trip to Detroit.

The owners find this new method of refrigerator shipment so satisfactory that they plan to extend the service to their branches in Flint, Lansing, Pontiac and other cities within a hundred-mile radius of Detroit.

BEFORE THE 'GARAGE' CAME

The Automobile Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., formed in 1900, started its career by advocating the establishment of an "auto stable" where automobiles could be kept and cared for at a nominal cost.—*Chevrolet Review.*



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There is nothing new about the FORD CAR (except that the model is improved year by year): in fact, it has been so long on the market that it has become the favorite car among the motoring public of the world.

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MIND MOTOR AND CLUTCH TO PREVENT AXLE NOISE

These And Transmission Have Direct Bearing In Cutting Down Rear Axle Trouble

In correcting a noise in or about the rear axle, the first thing to do is to make reasonably sure of its location. Inspect externals that may be loose, worn, or out of adjustment, tightening wheel or axle shaft nuts, torque members, body bolts, fenders, and spring clips and shackles. Lubricate thoroughly every oil or grease cup on axle, brakes, and springs and see that there is ample lubricant in the differential, universal joints, and transmission. It is worth while to jack up both rear wheels, using an extra jack or block. Any side play evident in a wheel would account for a knocking sound in driving over a rough stretch. The cause of the side-play will be found in a loose or worn shaft-key for the wheel of a semi-floating axle, in worn wheel or differential bearings or washers or in a bent shaft. The remedy for the worn key is replacement. Adjustable bearings and washers may be readily restored to a normal position; but, if not adjustable, they should be replaced. Unless he has good tools and practical mechanical ability, the average motorist had better leave bearing adjustment or replacement to the service station. A bent shaft is easy to replace on a full floating axle, but in other types considerable dismantling is necessary. If the rear axle housing has been sprung, it had better be replaced to prevent injury to the new shaft and other parts.

While the car is still jacked up, it may well be run a little at rather low speed, but in high gear. If one rear wheel is held, the opposite wheel should speed up at once, if the differential is working all right. If it fails to do so and there is a knocking or grinding noise from the middle of the housing, the small differential gears or their studs are loose or worn, and the entire ring gear housing must be removed to replace them.

If one wheel is let down, with a block placed in front of it the other may safely be spun at twenty to thirty miles-an-hour for a few minutes while one listens "at close range" for unusual sounds. The sense of touch will aid also for it is often possible to feel heat produced by excessive friction coming up through the housing. This is a helpful method when the transmission is located just ahead of the rear axle, for some of the general noises of these two elements are so similar that they are almost indistinguishable from the driver's seat.

The test for noise should include a rather extensive run on the road. At a good speed, with the tonneau flooring removed, if the motor is shut off and the clutch disengaged occasionally, rear axle noises will be comparatively segregated and more easily identified.

A slight, steady hum from rear axle gears is inevitable. A steady growl of unusual volume indicates that the drive-shaft pinion gear is meshing too deeply with the large bevel or ring gear, generally due to the former having slipped down or back. On many cars there is a slotted adjusting ring at the pinion gear for moving it back and forth. Some cars have a similar adjusting ring each side of the ring gear for setting it slightly to the left or right. On cars lacking this adjustment, it may be found that a thrust washer has worn so thin that it needs replacement.

An irregular growl, varying with great frequency at uniform car speed, indicates that the pinion is probably badly worn on a few teeth, while the same faults in a ring gear are revealed by corresponding symptons, generally occurring but once every revolution of the rear wheels. If an irregular growl persists with load and thrust bearings and washers o. k., the ring gear assembly should be removed from the axle and examined for wear, alignment, and loose rivets. An out-of-round ring gear or housing should be replaced with a new one. Loose rivets should be knocked out and new ones swedged in while red hot, which is generally a service station job.

A steady knocking or rattling sound generally results from pinion and ring gears not meshing deeply enough. The remedy is effected by reversing the method of curing the deep-mesh growl.

The loudest and most grinding noise that comes from a rear axle is a sign of a chipped or broken ring or pinion gear. The gear should be replaced as soon as possible.

One of the most disturbing noises about a rear axle is a chronic brake squeak, which, in many instances, is caused by rough or cracked lining and may be cured by a slight and uniform application of castor or neatsfoot oil or French chalk around the lining.

Careful driving and proper maintenance of motor, clutch, and transmission units have a direct bearing in minimising rear axle noise.

Urged Against Tire Hoarding

The United States war service committee of the rubber industry late in October addressed to all the tire dealers the following:

This committee has frequently had brought to its attention newspaper and trade paper reports and other rumors, erroneous either in whole or in part, as to the attitude of the Federal government as expressed by the War Industries Board in connection with the manufacture, distribution and purchase by users of pneumatic automobile tires.

In connection with the national war program the government desires to help and induce all to save unnecessary investments in materials, unnecessary expenditures of money and unnecessary employment of man power.

In connection with our national shipping program they also desire to save shipping space.

Such limitations as have been made in the importation of supplies of crude rubber have been made after a full conference with the industry, and it is the intention of the War Industries Board to endeavor to see that the country has all that it actually needs without any undue hardship. Any restriction in the production of pneumatic tires is made after a review of the conditions of stocks in the hands of manufacturers throughout the country, for the purpose of reducing unnecessary investments in tires, and you are urged to aid in this national program and to prevent, so far as lies in your power, any hoarding of tires, or any unnecessary purchase or anticipation of needs on the part of distributers, dealers or owners.

We are confident that a sufficient quantity of tires will be manufactured to take care of the cars that will be permitted to be run, and the government will look with stern disfavor on any profiteering or hoarding and will act accordingly.

Your patriotic and hearty co-operation is solicited.

Don't Be Afraid to Tackle Your Own Ignition Troubles

But, Best Of All, Use The Proverbial Ounce Of Prevention

By William H. Stewart, Jr.
(President of the Stewart Automobile School)

The average person is afraid to touch the ignition system. If anything goes wrong he sends for the trouble-man and digs deeply into his pocket as a result. But there is nothing about an ignition system which the average operator may not understand and take care of.

To be sure, most drivers know how to take out their spark plugs and clean them. But at the present time, when everybody is investing in "Victory Bonds," it behooves each individual to cut down expenses. One of the best ways is to give the ignition system the care it deserves and so avoid trouble and the needless expense that goes with it.

We first turn our attention to the storage battery. Every motorist knows enough to put in distilled water at least once in two weeks to protect the plates. He also keeps the terminals tight and taps any place on the wires where the insulation is chafed, thus avoiding short-circuits. But he fails to test his battery, because a hydrometer is an unknown quantity to him.

Hydrometer Worth Cost

If his battery is not being properly charged it will be ruined, and furthermore during the winter there is danger of freezing. No, Mr. Motorist, invest $1 for a hydrometer and have the salesman show you how to use it. The battery at all times should read between 1.275 and 1.300. If it gets as low as 1.175 it is being overworked or the charging system is not taking care of it.

Our next point of interest is the distributer. We look at it occasionally to see if a spark is jumping across the top, particularly if dirt has accumulated there. It is an easy matter to clean it occasionally with a cloth dipped in gasoline. But the same danger of a short-circuit exists inside the distributer, where it fails to make its presence known, but succeeds in short-circuiting one or more spark plugs just the same.

It is not a difficult matter to remove the distributer cover and clean the inside. Of course, care must be taken to replace it correctly. Care must also be taken not to pull out any of the wires unless they are marked. Some systems have the wires all numbered to avoid such troubles.

While the distributer is apart look at the circuit interrupter. Move the spark lever to open the gap between the points and see that they separate the right distance. This distance varies on different systems, the manufacturer's gauge being necessary for the purpose. Close the gap by moving the spark lever and draw a piece of fine sandpaper through the points several times. This is where trouble frequently occurs and a little prevention is better than a large quantity of cure. See that the spring is strong and that the breaker arm moves freely. Then replace the parts removed.

Care Of Plugs Simple

The care of the spark plugs is very simple. The most frequent trouble is carbon, it being necessary in most cases to take the plug apart to clean it. Never use emery cloth or sandpaper to clean the procelain, as it scratches the glaze, making it all the easier for carbon to accumulate. Use a brush dipped in gasoline. Emery cloth may be used to touch up the metal points.

Set the spark gap small; about the thickness of a hack-saw blade. It burns larger in use, and so it is well to start with it rather too small than too large. A cracked core should be discarded. Keep a few extra cores on hand to replace those damaged in use. At these cost less than new plugs this is also a measure of economy.

Finally, keep a sharp lookout for chafing along the wires, as this will lead to short circuits. A small roll of electric tape should be carried and a chafed or burned spot protected as soon as discovered. Sometimes wire hangs against some part which may damage it. The tape may be used here to fasten the wire some place out of harm's way.

If these suggestions are not understood have some skilled person go over them with you. Then when the necessity again arises you may do the work yourself.

'Drive Your Own Car' Is The Growing Idea

"Drive your own car" is a movement in the automobile world that is daily gaining strength. War has taken a great many chauffeurs in most countries and has made it a choice of laying up the car or doing one's town driving. Men of affairs, to whom the automobile is a necessity, find that driving is a good form of relaxation. Concentrating attention on the road and the problems of traffic takes the mind away from business for the time.

The best type of automobile for the owner to drive is the Sedan. The all-weather features of this body type have been thoroughly described. The ability to convert it readily from open to closed car, according to the demands of temperature or weather, makes it perfection as a family automobile for the owner-driver. Especially is this true of the situation of the business man, because he naturally prefers to drive in a car which lands him at his office neat and not dusty, as might be the case if he were at the wheel of a touring car.

U.S. Postoffice Expanding Interurban Motor Route

New York, October 20.—The establishment of interurban auto truck routes for the transportation of mail is going rapidly forward east of the Mississippi, under the direction of the Postoffice Department.

Scores of routes have been laid out and are being installed as rapidly as possible. Contrary to general opinion, the establishment of these routes is not a war-time measure designed to relieve railway congestion, but is a part of the permanent policy of the Postoffice Department.

In the very important matter of bringing the farm into touch with the city, the auto truck routes will serve a purpose that will be appreciated by every city dweller who wants fresh eggs and vegetables brought to his door direct from the farm. To the farmer, also, the project is of great interest, opening up as it does a market for his produce.

The Postoffice Department says to the producer: "Ship eggs, butter, milk, cream, vegetables, fruit, dressed poultry, etc., from your door by parcel post. Decrease waste, save time and increase output; eliminate excessive handling and reduce damage."

The department's message to the consumer is: "Parcel post trucks deliver produce and fruit direct from the farm to your door. Heated cars are furnished in the winter, where necessary, and iced containers during the summer."

Speed and economy of operation of the trucks are contributed to by their equipment with United States Nobby Cord pneumatic tires. These tires make it possible for the trucks to make fast time and reduce gasoline consumption and wear on the engines. In addition, they make it possible for the trucks to carry delicate freight, such as eggs, which would fare badly if hauled over country roads on solid tires. The department keeps a careful record of the life of each tire and will be able in a year or two to furnish complete statistics as to the cost per mile of each tire.

To the automobilists the department's plans have an especial interest for, as an important part of the project, the postoffice authorities are seeking permission from Congress to expend large sums from the profits of the undertaking in building first-class highways over the 7,500 miles of road the trucks will traverse when the system is complete east of the Mississippi.

It has been found that the trucks can be counted on to earn an average of at least $40,000 a year each, and the Postoffice Department has requested Congress to authorise it to expend 50 percent of the gross earnings for the construction and maintenance of the highways on which the service is or may be established.

In advocating the expenditure of a substantial part of its receipts from auto trucks for road upkeep, the department without doubt considers itself under a moral obligation to the states to reimburse them for the wear and tear on the roads. The use of the highways by government-owned equipment without compensation is considered neither equitable nor just. The improvement of the roads, while of benefit to the states, will further increase the possibilities of profit to the government.

The highways which the department plans to construct are of so permanent a type that the cost of maintenance will be slight. It is planned to construct at a cost of about $20,000 a mile a concrete or brick paved road not less than sixteen feet wide, not less than nine inches top depth, with heavy grouted under-foundation, thoroughly underdrained for the entire distance. No other type of road construction will withstand the exigencies of modern usage without abnormal after expense for upkeep.

The department points out that a judicious program, carefully worked out, will be extremely valuable as a national policy for the employment of thousands of returning victorious veterans who will thoroughly appreciate the value of permanent highways as exemplified in France and who can understand the military value of such roads as it is planned to construct.

KING "8"

Owners of this fine eight cylinder automobile are always proud of their car

Years of world-wide operation have proved its high mechanical excellence. An examination of the four handsome body models will demonstrate a luxury, style and comfort to satisfy the most exacting purchasers. Don't order a car till you investigate the King

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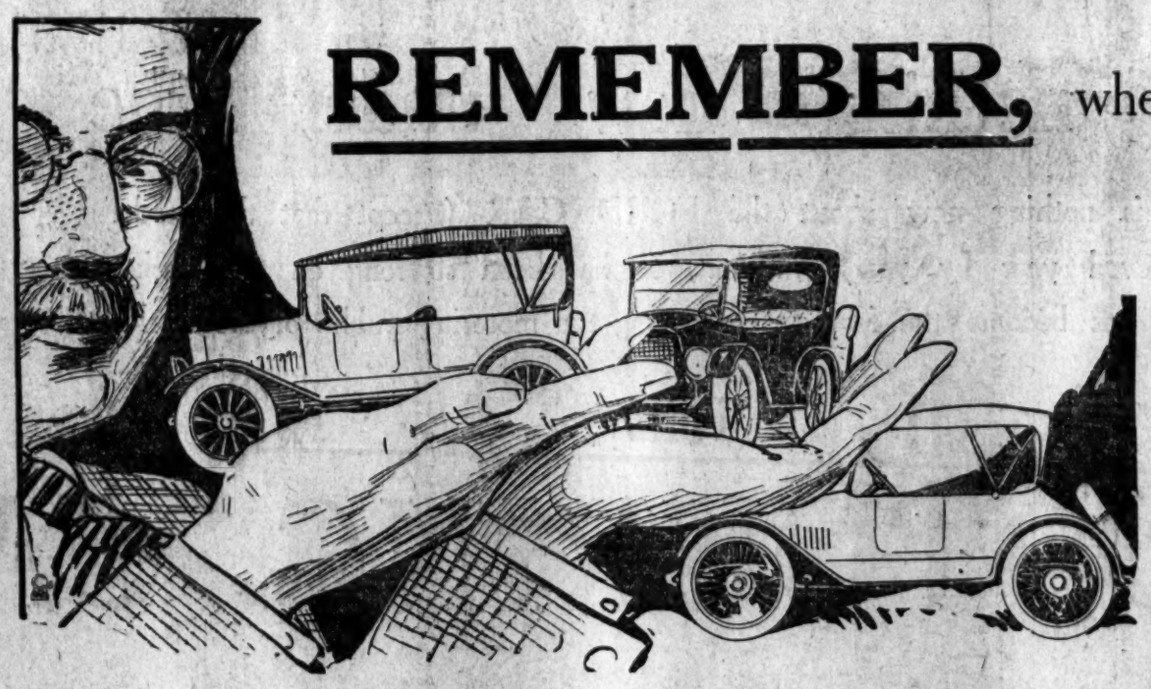

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for to buy a car one day and have an accident the next is by no means an uncommon experience.

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relieve you of personal loss, liability and third party loss at small cost.

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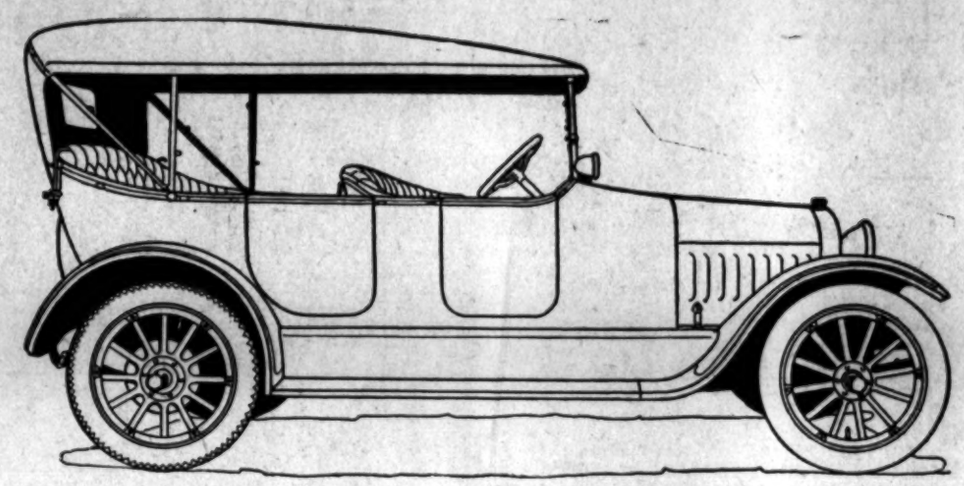
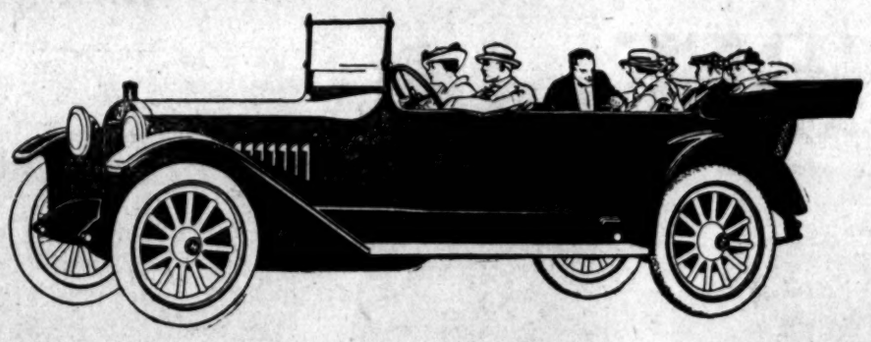


An INTER-STATE

or



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They are cars with a reputation for REAL VALUE, REAL SERVICE and REAL SATISFACTION to the owner.

They are the nearest approach to an English car made in the United States.

LAST YEAR Hupmobile engineers were told to turn out a car offering the best value possible in POWER, PERFORMANCE, STURDINESS, ECONOMY, COMFORT and FINISH. They succeeded — over 15,000 Hup owners will testify to this.

The latest models show even greater improvement. The Hup is well-named

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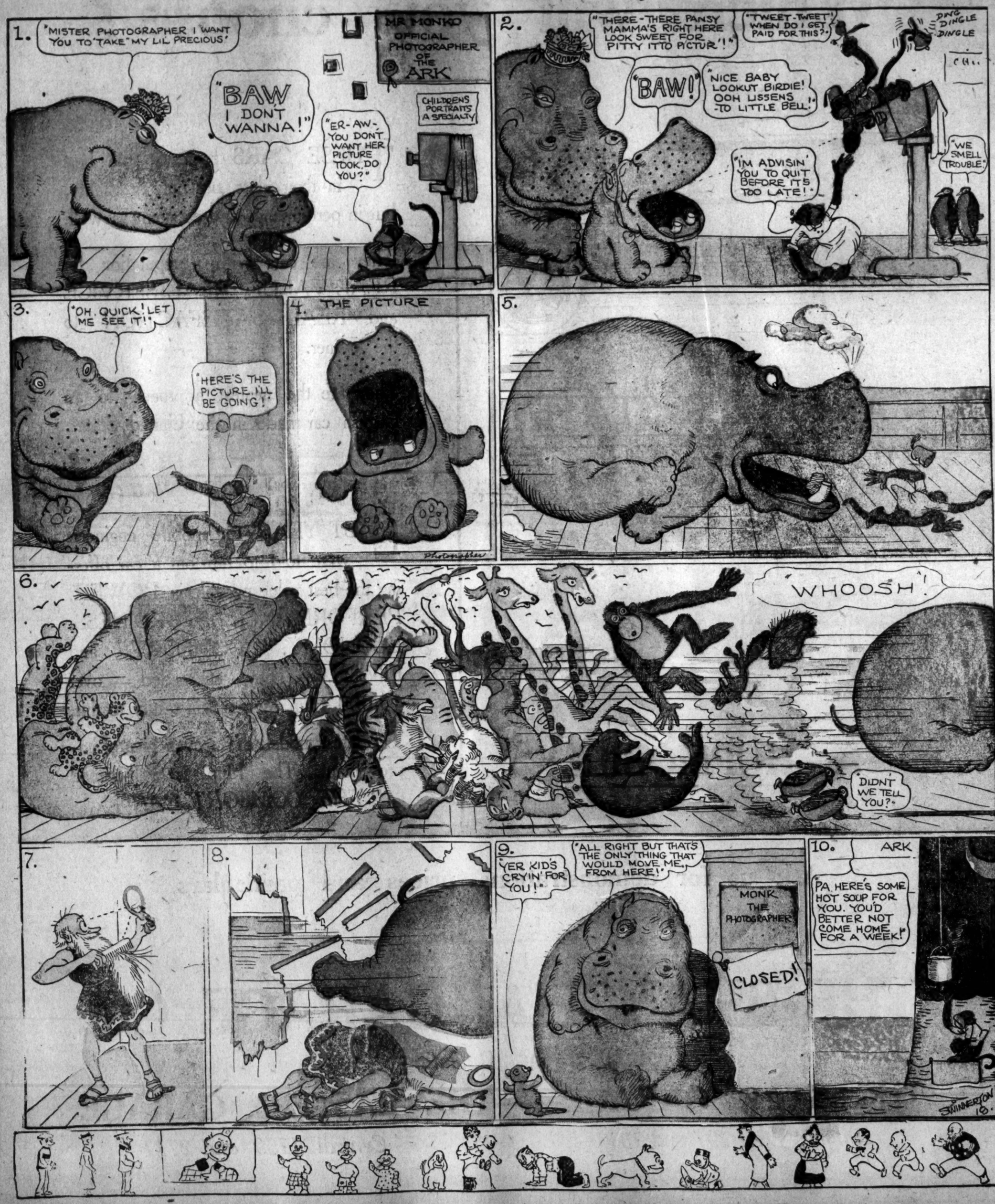
In the Good Old Days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MR MONKO OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE ARK
"BAW I DONT WANNA!"
CHILDRENS PORTRAITS A SPECIALTY
"ER-AW-YOU DONT WANT HER PICTURE TOOK, DO YOU?"
2.
"THERE-THERE PANSY MAMMA'S RIGHT HERE LOOK SWEET FOR PITTY ITTO PICTUR'!"
"TWEET-TWEET" WHEN DO I GET PAID FOR THIS?"
DING DINGLE DINGLE
"BAW!"
"NICE BABY LOOKUT BIRDIE! OOH LISSENS TO LITTLE BELL!"
"I'M ADVISIN' YOU TO QUIT BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE!"
"WE SMELL TROUBLE."
3.
"OH, QUICK! LET ME SEE IT!"
"HERE'S THE PICTURE. I'LL BE GOING!"
4. THE PICTURE
5.
6.
"WHOOSH!"
"DIDNT WE TELL YOU?"
7.
8.
9.
"YER KID'S CRYIN' FOR YOU!"
"ALL RIGHT BUT THAT'S THE ONLY THING THAT WOULD MOVE ME, FROM HERE!"
MONK THE PHOTOGRAPHER
CLOSED!
10.
ARK
"PA. HERE'S SOME HOT SOUP FOR YOU. YOU'D BETTER NOT COME HOME FOR A WEEK!"
SWINNERTON 19.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1918

FOOTBALL GETS ITS REAL START

Three Matches Played Off On Race Course With Orthodox Lack Of Punctuality

RECS AND CLUB DRAW, 3-3

Customs Defeat Police And Jewish Club The S.F.C. Second Eleven

By Domino

The Races have come and gone; the armistice celebrations have run their course; the Specials have been congratulated upon their fine deportment during a trying time; William Hohenzollern is still at large in Holland with Little Willie; and Exchange still seems to be on the upward grade. But at last we have football again and on the Race Course. Three matches were played yesterday afternoon and each call for special notice for each was brimful of features.

I arrived at the Race Course when the Club clock was a good deal nearer three than it was two, but none of the three teams had got very busy. All the games were called for half past two. None started much before three, but time was made for slaves, not for Shanghai footballers. On the S.F.C. ground the second string were easing up at one end while their opponents, the Jewish Recreation Club were having pot-shots at the other. When I got to the Police ground I found that the Force were to play the Customs. The first thing to catch my eye was Fairbairn's cap. It was extra SPECIAL. He was in goal and every now and then managed to stop a shot either with his hands of with his cap.

I asked whether the Police had a full side out but Crookdake shook his head and his somewhat emaciated body and said "No, Percy Page is not with us, he is Paper 'Unting." As a matter of fact he was wrong because I saw Percy later on in the afternoon very nicely dressed in a dust coat and a wonderful head creation gracing the Recs ground. What is more, he was standing among the crowd just like one of the ordinary spectators. But let me get to the games.

Recs And The Club

The principal game of the day was the tussle between the Recs and the Football Club. Quite a big crowd turned out to see the contest and they were well rewarded for their trouble in getting rid of their coffee so rapidly and going without their forty winks. Neither team turned out as advertised but that is too much to expect from any of our clubs. For the Recs Canda took the place of Remedios in goal and White played in the position that Wade ought to have filled. The Club turned out as follows: Beries; Johns and Tonkin; Ward, Ross and Smeaton; Olsen, Brodie, Drake, Forshaw and Leslie.

With both sides claiming a good following the ball was set in motion by the S.F.C. and for some minutes neither side seemed to feel very happy, then the Recs found their feet and away they raced into the Club's territory and Manley, taking a pass from White, shot hard and true and scored. At least most of us thought he scored but Mr. Referee Fulton thought otherwise and the goal was disallowed and an offside given in its place. Very soon after this Cooke, who has had a long rest in hospital, got through on the left and banged in a shot that made Bertes feel like the late Crown Prince at Verdun. He was beaten and the Recs were one up.

Nothing succeeds like success, and therefore Dickie Brandt and the rest of his following again got busy and simply bombarded the Club's citadel until Sofoulis took a pass out right and then by a wonderful bit of twisting got the ball well in the center. Brandt was there as usual and the rest of the story is easy to guess. Recs two up.

The Club Comes Back

That is very briefly the account of the first half. The Club made frequent attempts to equalise but either Canda was too good in goal or their shooting was too erratic. One thing was very plain and that was the way they starved their outside left, Leslie. He was dying for a chance to attack but never a chance came to the speedy little forward.

When the second half had wended its way for some five minutes Leslie got his opportunity and made the best use of it. He collared the ball, raced into position, and put in a shot that left Canda gaping. Very soon after this Brodie, who had been doing quite a lot of useful work, had a fine chance but he fumbled badly and what looked like an easy goal was missed. Emamooden was responsible for the Club getting the goal that put

(Continued on Page 2)

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Up to June 17 of this year Yoong Drung-foh classified as a more or less important cog in the Wong household at 1736 Haining Road. He was in fact by way of being the Wong coolie. On the balmy evening mentioned, however, Yoong became inexplicably absent. A further shortage was discovered a little later, viz. 1 watch and chain, 2 gold pieces, 1 gold ring, 1 pair of silver bangles, 3 silver hair pins set with jade, 2 silver ear picks, $120 in notes, 1 title deed and 1 bank passbook. Which coincidence cast a warm, effulgent light on the absence of Yoong.

Moons passed by and a new coolie performed the tasks which once were Yoong's, though the Wong family still mourned befittingly the loss of their old servant—and of the inventory given above. But Yoong had not forgotten his old home. Not he. At dusk on the last day of November he called at the house on Haining Road. It so happened that no one was at home to receive him and he went away again almost immediately. The family returned shortly afterward and wondered what had become of the pair of zinc candlesticks and the two zinc incense burners which had been left in the front room.

On December 4 Yoong got homesick again. It was late and he didn't bother to arouse any of the household but just wandered about the familiar passageways until he came to a room upstairs, the door of which swung open. He peeked in, saw that it was unoccupied and entered. A glow of gratitude to his former employer warmed his heart as he appraised the furnishings. He sat down upon the bed and tried to decide which articles of bric-a-brac he liked best. And here was where Nature declared herself an Ally of the Wongs.

The head of the establishment arose early next morning and on his way downstairs bethought himself of something he had left in the spare room. At the threshold he paused, kicked himself twice on the shin and looked again. Upon the bed the prodigal servitor slumbered, with a fine rising inflection.

The reunion was touching, both sides displaying emotion. Yoong was the most emotional though and finally his former master had to call a policeman to calm him.

Yoong broke down and told the friendly policemen all about his departure and his subsequent visits. He was very sorry but he had burned all the pawnpapers. But he could take the police around and show them the pawnshops. His case was remanded by the Mixed Court to permit this tour and he will then receive his reward.

Zung Bleeds In Vain

It was a sorry plight in which the C.P.C. found Zung Yoong-fi. He was holding a hand tenderly to one side of his head, where blossomed a swelling about the size and appearance of a double-yolked egg. Down the calf of one leg coursed a copious trickle of blood, originating at a vicious looking cut. Zung moaned dismally all the way to the police station, where he told the sergeant that the man who had brought him to this painful pass was one Oo Ah-ts, coolie in a nearby blacksmith shop.

In Court Zung told a tale which made things look pretty black for Oo. He had gone to the blacksmith shop, which belonged to his uncle, Zung said, to collect $5 which was owing to him as wages. His uncle happened to be out and there was no one in the shop but Oo. Oo impolitely reminded him of an ancient loan, of $1.50, large money, made to the witness and said he wanted it back without further delay. Zung said he had explained that he was entirely out of funds but that Oo was unreasonable and started a fight. Not only that but he didn't fight fair. He picked up a knife and made a deadly swipe at witness' leg. When he received this terrible wound, Zung said, he practically fainted away. Anyway, he lost his balance and fell. He was too preoccupied to look where he was falling and did not know until his head hit it that the anvil was in the way. It was a dastardly attack altogether.

Oo, in the dock, had maintained a scornful grin throughout Zung's narrative. When the latter had finished he produced two witness who testified that Zung had stabbed himself in the leg. Oo then took the witness box himself and said that his accuser's story was a feeble fabrication.

The actual facts were that Zung had not only refused to pay up the $1.50 but had remarked that he would like to borrow some more. When he had refused to lend the complainant had assaulted him. Oo was not dodging any fights and he gave somewhat better than Zung sent. So Zung pulled out his knife, jabbed himself carefully in the calf and called for the police. The C.P.C. substantiated with the statement that when he arrived Zung was holding the knife.

The Court told Oo to go back to work and Zung left the courtroom to the accompaniment of a running fire of titters and unrespectful remarks.

At The Theaters

"Pershing's Crusaders," the seven-reel official war picture issued by the United States Government and presented by the Committee on Public Information, is being shown at the Olympic Theater this afternoon and evening, and for the last time tomorrow night. Announced to arrive at this playhouse next Friday evening is the much talked of British biographical film "The Life of Lord Kitchener." This picture is in seven parts and press comments from England declare it to hold a high historic value. The film will be shown December 13, 14, 15 and 16, with a matinee performance next Sunday.

Beginning at the Apollo Theater tomorrow is the big Pathe screen production of Dumas' famous novel "The Count of Monte Cristo." The first of the eight sections will be shown tomorrow. Pathe's annals of the war, a new British Gazette and a comedy will also be given. Tonight's program is headed by the successful Fairbanks comedy "Flirting with Fate" and includes also "The House of Terrible Scandal." Episodes 5 and 6 of the serial "Who is No. 17" are being exhibited at today's matinee.

At the Victoria Theater this evening Theda Bara is starring on the curtain in the Fox production "The Serpent." This picture will also be shown tomorrow night. "Boy Scouts, Be Prepared!" is the leading item for the matinee this afternoon.

The 3rd and 4th Episodes of "The Red Age," together with a number of good comedies make up the bill for the Isis Theater this afternoon and evening. Tomorrow night the 11th, 12th and 13th Episodes of "Peg o the Ring" will make their appearance, seven reels of comedy pictures being shown in addition.

Billiard League Results

Following are the results of the Inter-Club Billiard League matches played between the Marine Engineers' Institute and the Customs Club and the Lusitano and Municipal Clubs during the past week:

M.E.I. v. Customs

J. E. Grant	300
G. Boyes	300
J. E. Wilson	300
G. B. Stormes	300
T. Spring	300
	1500
B. H. Gowing	195
T. Mellows	147
R. McFarland	231
F. Stormes	235
J. Bartolini	160
	968

Lusitano v. Municipal

J. V. Jensen	209
J. M. C. Lopes	300
C. M. P. Remedios	300
G. M. P. Remedios	300
F. P. da Silva	300
	1409
C. J. Bull	309
J. Rush	184
C. W. Hagga	255
A. Mackintosh	76
A. de Kryger	208
	1023

Brenke: G. M. P. Remedios..... 96
J. E. Wilson 63
F. Stormes 48

Familiar Cries Of 'Attaboy' And 'Slide' Heard Any Day At Chinese Y.W.C.A.

Top—Class at the Young Women's Christian Association Normal School of Physical Education at drill.

In the center, reading from left to right, are shown the star basketball player of the school team; Miss Alice Huie, Director of the school, and the pitcher of the school indoor baseball team.

Photos taken by Burr during regular exercise of Y.W.C.A. girls.

Below are four representatives of once foot-bound China giving an exhibition of Chinese boxing.

Baseball, Basketball, Tennis And Other Sports Are Fitting Leaders For China's New Womanhood And Teaching It How To Play

By Ruth Linn Fraser

Baseball? Yes, Chinese girls in Shanghai play baseball—not the game of Connie Mack, perhaps, but a good "snappy" game with indoor rules, a score like 12-2, plenty of stolen bases and yells of, "Come on home" and "Hold your base" or their equivalent in several dialects of Chinese. A bat and a ball and the art of handling them were as foreign to these Chinese girl Cobbs and Maranvilles as the using of knives and forks, but they have learned amazingly fast and very quickly acquired the necessity of alertness in deciding the right "play." The quickness with which they learn the game would do credit to the girl who has had the play spirit handed down to her for generations and who has been brought up with it in her system. Baseball, basketball, volleyball and tennis, all the college games in the United States, with Chinese boxing thrown in, are everyday occurrences at the Young Women's Christian Association Normal School of Physical Education on Quinsan Road.

To see daughters of foot-bound China in bloomers and square-toed athletic shoes put through a quick test of Swedish gymnastics, responding like clock-work to the clear cut commands of a trim Chinese director in their own language, brings a thrill of surprise even to the old Shanghai resident who has seen young China learn many Western tricks.

Another surprise is in store for him when he hears that a year ago this same director could not speak a word of Chinese. She had just come from New York. Born and brought up within reach of Broadway, Miss Alice Huie, daughter of a Chinese Presbyterian minister, is a graduate of Columbia University. She came to China a year ago for the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association to join the faculty of the School of Physical Education. Miss Huie's every athletic movement proclaims her an American college girl but her readiness with the Chinese language proves her a daughter of this land.

To introduce not only physical training, but physical education among Chinese women is one of the experiments of the Young Women's Christian Association here and this Normal Training School is its laboratory. There are 33 students at present in the school, representing all provinces of China and all sorts of schools—private, government and mission. The course is of two years duration and includes theory of physical education, English, Bible, Chinese literature, hygiene, symptomatology, first aid, chemistry and physics as well as Chinese boxing, gymnastics and games.

Mrs. D. Y. Lin, formerly Miss Ying Mei-chun, graduate of Wellesley College Department of Physical Education, is the director of the school. Miss Abby Shaw Mayhew, Wellesley, is teacher of history and theory of physical education. Miss Eda Louise Redo, Chicago Normal School of Physical Education, teaches athletics and general gymnastics; Miss Alice Huie, Columbia University, athletics and gymnastics, Mr. Daung Tung-eu, psychology and pedagogy; Mr. B. T. Han, Chinese literature; Mr. Woo Tze-tsing, Chinese boxing Mr. Li Sah-ling, chemistry and physics; Miss Ada Grabill, Drury College, English, music and Bible.

The aesthetic work is an unknown quantity in Chinese school life and proves somewhat difficult for most of the students but practice in the school is giving to the girls a grace, dignity, poise and freedom of movement that only such work can give. Games of all kinds are of course a part of the daily schedule—volleyball, captain-ball, basketball, hockey, tennis; all these the girls are learning.

Since many of the students are sent by their own schools with the idea of returning as teachers of gymnastics, the senior class has practice in teaching. Seven hundred children in twelve schools in Shanghai, five of which are free schools supported by the Chinese Women's Social Service League, benefit by this teaching. Scores of these same needy little children crowd the Association playground for glorious play times supervised by the physical school students.

Two interesting moving pictures have been taken of these girls and their work, one showing a game of baseball played on the lawn at Mrs. Julean Arnold's home and another of their own pageant, given last June on the campus of the Baptist college.

Surely these Chinese girls thus being developed into all a round gymnasts and mentally equipped with a knowledge of the real value of work, of play and of life, will be able, as they go out into many provinces and cities of China, to make an unique contribution toward the education of their sisters in China.

Shanghai Harriers' Club

Rase Wins 5-Mile Handicap

A fine race and a surprise outcome featured the Shanghai Harriers' five-mile Sealed Handicap, which was run off across the Kiangwan country yesterday afternoon. It was agreed that the run was the best of the season and a good sized crowd was out to watch the runners finish. First place was won by G. Rase, a new member.

The field all started from scratch and handicaps were not announced until the finish. A fast and grueling race was run throughout the course by the Club's two fastest men, C. C. Reneman and F. A. Remedios. They led the field all the way, closely matched until the home stretch, when Remedios, with a splendid spurt, drew away, crossing the line about 300 yards in the lead. M. J. Cruz was a close third and M. J. Ching, of Nanyang University, a good fourth.

The surprise packet was the running of Rase, who ran from the limit mark in the handicap, showing fine form and came in winner of the silver cup and gold medal. Another young runner who shaped well, F. Dinis, took the silver medal for second place and M. J. Ching won the third prize medal.

The trail, the best of the season, was laid by F. S. Bridges, F. H. Watson and R. F. Remedios, whose sporting offer to take up this task took away their chances of placing in the race. The team race was won by Rase's team and the time of the fastest man, Remedios, was 40 minutes 30 seconds. Mr. F. W. White was judge of the race and Mr. J. S. Alves, starter and timekeeper.

The order of the first eleven men in the handicap was: G. Rase, F. Dinis, M. J. Ching, M. J. Cruz, F. A. Remedios, C. C. Reneman, F. Favocha, T. McKenna, J. J. Ellis, J. Smeedan and F. Strending.

'GRAND OLD MAN' CAPTURES A PINK

Mr. D. Siffert Wins Season's Second 'Unt, To Huge Delight Of All

LEADS IN FIELD OF 70

Big Pack Out for Sporting Chase Wherein Are All The Requisite Thrills

By Johnnie Walker

In the mornings more people than ever seem to go out riding, and a good many of them take advantage of the open country to have a spin off the roads. It is not asking much of all riders to request them to avoid market gardens and cabbage patches. We all know that cabbage patches are far too numerous to be pleasant, nevertheless to ride over them is a sin and we must all remember that free access to the country depends a good deal on the farmers, and that abuse of their hospitality will in course of time meet its just reward. Therefore help to keep the country open as at present by avoiding cabbage and market gardens. The farmer man is patient and long suffering, but one fine day transgressors will get a shower of Parfume de Chine and next thing will be bamboo entanglements.

Dire Plot Is Scented

Last Saturday evening a young brave came unto The Scribe with eyes agog and said "It's Kiangwan next Saturday!" And the Scribe said "How?" And the brave answered, "I saw John come in just now and collect Robby and Davis. Signs and portents of the day to come. They are conspiring to do the young men in."

And during the week many have been observed looking up tide tables, gauging the depths to which they might have to dive. One man said he could stay under water three minutes; another said he could manage two whisky sodas without breathing—and was as good as his word too! But it all proved hot air, for word went round that John was going to compete and that Bertie Burkill would lay the 'Unt after all. And some young fellows looked as though they'd been reprieved.

Heavy rain on Thursday night, coupled with very high tides rendered the Kiangwan country impossible, and the Friday night notice read:

Start—Near Long Village,—the foxes being Dr. Davis and that hard running fox Springfield. The day was dull and threatening rain, ideal weather for cross-country, when a fox can run to any point of the compass and not worry about the effect of sun in the eyes of the Pack.

To Parade For Start

Quite seventy thrusters paraded for the start and were warmly welcomed by the leader of Long Village society, The Lady with the Long Bamboo. Billy Crawford was the first mark of her affections and the rest of the 'Unt had to run the guantlet till The Lady succumbed to a ravishing smile from Bertie Burkill and yielded him her lethal weapon. Last year this same Lady was aided and abetted by her husband with a bucket and a scoop, but the Gentleman must have been otherwise engaged yesterday, else their little bit of landed estate might have proved a Verdun for the 'Unt.

The Master was in command and warmed the Pack of a "grip" to be avoided, which would be signalled by green paper. Only one man essayed this awkward trap and got over safely.

At the word off went the crowd, over the long rolling furrows, an exhausting bit of country between Long Village and No. 1 Tree - Plain form. Thence right front to Hound Line, the jumps on which witnessed a goodly amount of swerving. Billy Crawford took the lead here and worked hard all through the run.

At the end of Hound Line came the Glory Hole Creek, which was waded near the bridge, a very deep and dangerous hole being dug at the entrance. The leaders here were thrown out on a check to No. 2 Trees but the second flight carried on a good scent to Blasted Tree Line, and so to the Pawn Shop Wade. From here the oft run route round Pearce's Elbow, straight south to a

stone bridge where a halt was indicated by green paper. Before the point was reached, however, the leaders bought a check across rather a deep wade by a wooden bridge much to the delight of the local gentlefolk—and why shouldn't they laugh when the young men buy a pup!

Some Loop The Loop

All safely across, Hounds pulled up their socks, sat down to it and away for the home run. But some didn't sit long, for several looped the loop at a good jump fringed with bushes. From here soon lay east to a wade hard by No. 7 Bridge, then engaging north to No. 2 Jess House Creek Line. The leaders carried on down the line but the second flight took the rest of the field along a check round a lagoon, and it looked a thousand Mex. to a cigar the leaders would be home and having tea before they could be caught, but queer is the luck of 'unding, casualties and overrunning scent allowed the deluded ones to catch up. Hiney did the "once over approaching Moleskin Wade but was saved a walk home at the cost of one Mex. camshaw.

From Moleskin the run in was very twisty; the leaders went the wrong side a lagoon and missed their day out; the second flight bumped behind a village and suffered likewise and now it looked any odds John on Black Diamond would do the trick. But no. Ahead of him was the G.O.M. of the 'Unt, Mr. Siffert, on L'Aisne, carrying his age as gallantly as his little country bore her troubles, and for once a real enthusiastic cheer was raised for a winner. It was the Old Gentleman's day out and at night he was the center of an admiring group of Pinks, welcoming and congratulating the latest recruit. And very modestly he bore his honours too! Think of it, you young devils, fifty-nine years, come next March, putting it across the lot of you!! That's what comes of keeping fit and illustrate the adage that "there's nothing like the outside of a horse for the inside of a man!" Three of the best, hip pip, for the G.O.M.

The going was on the soft side but this is far better than blinding dust; a course of some nine miles; no jumps too difficult to negotiate, though a good many thrusters came home carrying scenery with them; in short a run enjoyed by everybody with not a growse at the end. Congrats to the Foxes.

And, young men, you can get ready for a Kiangwan 'Unt next week, provided there is no rain.

The card read:

Start:—Long Village.

Finish:—Davis' Dry Cut.

Hunt laid by Dr. Davis and Mr. Springfield.

No. 1 Mr. S. Siffert on L'Aisne.
No. 2 Mr. G. Graynigge on Blackford.
No. 3 Mr. C. C. Boyd on Springle.
No. 4 Mr. J. Johnstone on Black Diamond.
No. 5 Mr. H Herlofson on Viking.
No. 6 Mr. J. Liou on The Raider.

Football Gets Its Real Start

(Continued from Page 1)

all things square. He handled in the penalty area and Referee Fulton had nothing else to do but give a penalty. Drake made no mistake, for with a grand shot he beat Canda all ends up.

With the score two all the crowd in the pavilion got quite excited. Hamilton gave fervid instructions to every man on the the Club side and even told them scraps of soccer history that happened just before Hindenburg was born; and Barnes, looking very anxious, exhorted the visitors to score even when his own goalie was being very badly handled. The Recs got the lead again thanks to a great bit of work on the part of Cooke, who simply hurled himself at Bertes, and not only scored but laid the good goalie full length upon the greensward.

Ends In Draw

The last minutes of the game saw the Club at their very best. Every man was out to either tie or win, and at last the chance came, when from a free kick Drake again put in a shot that nothing on earth could stop. The score was now three all, and the game was far spent, and the players were far spent as well, so when the whistle shrilled out "Finish" I fancy everyone was pleased and the game was fairly well described by the draw three all.

If you ask me who was the best man on the field I should say without hesitation Benjamin Smith, the Recs back. Cool and collected at all times he proved to be a stone wall against the determined attacks of the visitors. He cleared in delightful style and had an instinctive idea just where his forwards were. Sofoulis is a wonderful little forward and is bound to make a worthy successor to Dickie Brandt, that is, of course, when Dickie Brandt is old enough to retire. From the look of things yesterday afternoon he doesn't look as if he will leave off the knickers for many a long day yet.

For the Club Drake was always prominent. He is clever with the ball and whenever near the goal he is dangerous. If he has a fault it is that of selfishness. When he gets the ball he likes to stick to it and sometimes he finds that someone is good enough to steal it but not very often. Tonkin is as good as ever in defense. Craigie Ross, despite the arduous duties of club secretary and the handicap of yellow topped socks, is improving in every game. Johns is sound. Leslie is rapid and always effective. Olsen likes to stand off side. Smeaton is weak. Forshaw is as usual O. K. Brodie can do.

Police Beaten By Customs

The Police entertained the Customs on their ground. I noticed that the Specials had a prominent place in the team. Westcott, the well known rugger man, showed that he could kick a ball as well as he could handle the oblongated gas bag when playing back at Rugby. I hear that Elliot, the old St. Xavier's boy, will also turn out for the Police in the near future. And if Crookdake has his way Tonkin will also be wearing their colors before the season is over.

When the game opened Fairbairn was in goal, wearing the same old hat that proved so effective last year. But yesterday it proved no mascot. McFarlane of the Customs centered well, the crowd in front of goal hustled, Fairbairn's hat bobbed and disappeared, and the Customs were one up. Then the cap was taken off and some good goalkeeping was seen until Mears scored after taking a nice pass from Jenkins.

The cap almost made me forget that Watson of the Police scored the very first goal soon after the game started. Unfortunately for the Police, and for Crookdake's temper, that proved to be the only score that the Force managed to get. But not so with the Customs. In the second half they again got very busy and much to the amusement of Fairbairn and others they just trickled in another couple and thus won the game by four goals to one. Next time the Police turn out the goalie must punch the object ball better and then there will be less danger of pocketing.

S.F.C. 2nd v. Jewish Club

The Club second string entertained the Jewish Club. The latter were in the ascendant and won easily by three goals to one. I. Macdonald opened the scoring for the homesters, but the visitors got busy and in the second half simply put it all over the S.F.C.

St. Xavier 4, American School 1

Penalties and the star playing of Fritz Kellner gave the St. Xavier's football team a 4-1 victory over the American School eleven at Hongkew Park yesterday after a great battle. The game was the first in the Carrill Cup competition.

The first goal did not come until after 30 minutes of play; the American School outside right taking the pigskin through a clear field and shooting a sensational goal, the only one of the period.

A penalty kick after ten minutes had elapsed in the second half tied the score, Dixon shooting the point and American School player offside at the point of shooting gave St. Xavier another free kick.

Kellner shot two goals near the end of the period and two minutes before the whistle, Dew tallied. J. Guttieres and Bobby Cooke played sensational football, their corner kicks being the features of the game. The American School defense men played excellent football.

St. Xavier Midgets Win

The American School midgets had little chance against the St. Xavier youngsters at Hongkew Park yesterday afternoon coming out on the short end of a 5-0 score. J. Hourihan and J. Halleux scored in the first half and Halleux, Alves and Sterling contributed counters in the second period. All the players are under 12 years of age.

Soochow Wins From Hangchow

In a closely contested championship game Soochow University defeated the Hangchow College football team at Soochow yesterday afternoon. At half time the score stood 2 to 2 and the play throughout was good on both sides.

The Hangchow College players came down to Shanghai last night, stopping at the Nanyang College, and will engage in a championship match with the Nanyang team on the latter's grounds at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow. Mr. Fulton will referee the match.

St. John's Team Wins

In the first round of the East China Inter-Collegiate Championship, St. John's University defeated the Shanghai Baptist College eleven on the latter's ground yesterday afternoon by three goals to nil.

The small ground presented difficulties to the visitors who were all at sea and were not in their best form, they won easily enough but in the second half they should have bagged at least three more goals. The Baptist boys were outclassed from start to finish and it was seldom that the visitors' goal was in danger. Their goalkeeper played a great game although very crude in his style.

St. John's scored their first goal after 16 minutes' play, the inside left scoring with a neat shot. Five minutes afterwards they scored again but the point was disallowed.

The Baptist College came within an ace of scoring soon afterwards, a good shot from the center forward grazing the cross bar. St. John's again scored five minutes from the interval, their inside right scoring with the goal untenanted. In the second half the visitors put up a regular bombardment of the home goal but they only scored once through their inside right.

Mr. W. C. G. Clifford refereed the game.

Referee's Meeting Wednesday

One of the main difficulties that football secretaries have to contend with is the referee. The job is a thankless one at the best and unless a man is absolutely confident in himself and feels that he has the rules of the game at his finger tips he is unwise to face either the opposing teams or more especially the crowd.

The real need is a strong referee in whom both spectators and teams have full confidence. Captain Barrett never has trouble with his games. Everyone is dead sure that he knows what he is talking about or whistling for. Now we have a chance to provide every game with a man who is competent. Mr. Fulton—a fully qualified referee of the English Association—has been working hard during his short stay here to create a referees' association which will not only provide league games with qualified men but will also see that they are properly trained for their tasks. The fact that examinations will we held, that candidates will have to satisfy a board of examiners—say Messrs. Fulton, Billings, Forshaw and Captain Barrett—that they will not be allowed to handle a game until safe, all tends to give referees, teams and spectators confidence and make games a good deal more pleasant.

There is no thought of setting up an association apart from the S.F.A. The former is to be the handmaid, of the latter, to furnish a very pressing need. There will be a meeting held at the Cathedral School on Wednesday next at 6 p.m. when every soccer enthusiast should endeavor to be present.

Meehan, Who Earned Decison Over Jack Dempsey

WILLIE MEEHAN.

Willie Meehan, the fighting Jackie, who was recently awarded a decision over Jack Dempsey, the heavy weight title contender, after four rounds of boxing in an exhibition bout in San Francisco. This was the second time that Meehan had beaten Dempsey over the four-round route.

American Co. Shooting

Following are the results of the American Company, S.V.C., Spoon and Cup competition for December, 1918, practices 1 and 2—S.V.C. Musketry Course:

Names	Score 1-2.	Total.	Total Plus Allowance.
Harris, N. G.	28-18	46	53.7*
Vilaudahl, N. A.	29-15	44	45.5‡
Boynton, C. L.	29-17	46	44.4†
Baldwin, J. W.	25-15	40	44.0†
Wilmer, R. F.	20-18	38	41.8
Smith, F. S. T.	18-16	34	40.8
Simon, J. J.	20-11	31	40.3
Culver, A. E.	20-11	31	40.3
Simon, F. C.	15-16	31	36.75
Kline, C. E.	20-13	33	37.95
Davis, A. C.	20-16	36	37.8
Adamson, A. Q.	20-16	36	37.8
Langley, C. J.	20-17	37	37.0
Bixby, C. F.	15-13	28	36.4
Scott, V. E.	15-16	31	35.65
Hearn, W. A.	15-10	25	33.5
Blackwood, W. H.	15-16	31	31.0
Britton, T. C.	15-16	31	31.0
Fondey, C. F.	10-16	26	29.6
Alexander, D. N.	10-8	18	23.4
Bradley, H. T.	0-14	14	17.5
O'Brien, E. R.	0-7	7	9.1

H.P.S.=45.
*Win on Cup and Spoon.
‡Spoon.
†Spoon.
†Spoon.

Piano Concerts Arranged

Two concerts by Senor Paci, Italian pianist of note, are being arranged to be given at the Lyceum Theater early next month. According to present plans, Senor Paci will give programs on January 4 and 8. Press comments received characterise him as an artist of high talent.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Dec. 10
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Dec. 21
For Europe etc:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. ...Dec. 15
For United Kingdom:
Per B. & S. s.s. Stentor ....Dec. 10

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico M. Dec. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 9

N.B. Parcels only to be sent by the steamer Stentor and will close at the British Post Office at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, December 10.

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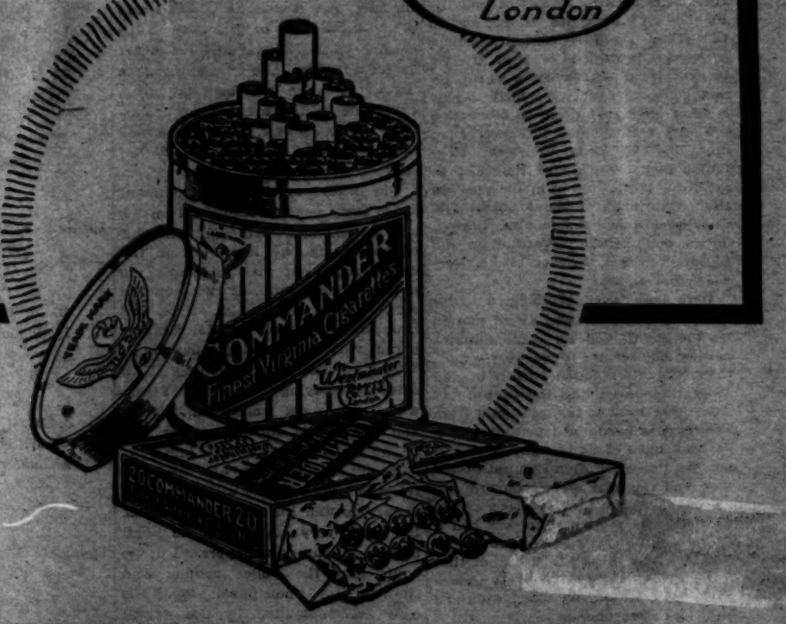

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	2nd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.32	12.00	14.56	19.15	19.20	1.06
WUXIH .....dep.	..	10.37	12.24	12.41	15.54	19.27	20.23	2.10
CHANGCHOW ...dep.	6.10	11.22	13.10	13.08	16.48	..	21.23	3.10
TANYANG .....dep.	6.45	12.09	14.11	13.38	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG....dep.	9.18	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.50	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	..	18.30	[Refreshments]	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL { dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	..	10.20		..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	16.45	[Refreshments]	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL { dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	6.15		..	..	..	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	*7.35	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.18	1.08
TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	8.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.06	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.24	12.18	15.58	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.26	16.00	18.09	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.06	12.28	14.24	17.01	19.31	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.30	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.45	16.20	18.30	19.55	21.50
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.57	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.57	20.3	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.55	9.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	6.51	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	8.45	8.06	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.28	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.15*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42
Kashi ..... dep.	....	....	9.51	11.52	13.22	....	16.53	18.49
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20
Yehtsk ..... dep.	....	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....
Changsu ..... dep.	....	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	....	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.05	14.35	16.05
Changsu ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.06
Yehtsk ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.43	11.55	....	4.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.15*	*10.36*	*11.38*	*14.02*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.38	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.